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HISTORIC STANDING STRUCTURE
INVESTIGATION OF THE SOURIS RIVER
BASIN PROJECT RURAL IMPROVEMENTS

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HRA

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<p>A standing structure investigation was conducted on seventeen farmsteads located along the Souris River in north-central North Dakota, south and east of Minot. The structures may be impacted by activities related to the Souris River Basin Flood Control Project. The impact would be an increase in flood water levels due to greater water discharges from the Alameda and Rafferty reservoirs in Canada. This would result in a concomitant increase in water released from Lake Darling on the Souris River. More than 150 structures, located on the seventeen sites, were surveyed. Several of the farmsteads had been abandoned for several years, but the majority are occupied by either the owner or a renter. None of the sites met the eligibility requirements for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. HRA recommends that no further work be conducted on the seventeen surveyed farmsteads.</p>					
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FINAL REPORT

HISTORIC STANDING STRUCTURE
INVESTIGATION OF THE SOURIS RIVER
BASIN PROJECT RURAL IMPROVEMENTS

Contract No. DACW37-88-M-1093

Prepared for

Department of the Army
St. Paul District, Corps of Engineers
St. Paul, Minnesota

by

Daniel F. Gallacher,
Project Manager/Principal Investigator

Historical Research Associates
Missoula, Montana

February 17, 1989

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The St. Paul District Office of the Department of the Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) contracted with Historical Research Associates (HRA) of Missoula, Montana, to conduct an Historic Standing Structure Investigation on seventeen farmsteads located along the Souris River in north-central North Dakota, south and east of Minot. The survey was initiated to partially fulfill the Corps' obligations as a federal agency to consider potential impacts to cultural resources, as mandated by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 [Public Law (PL) 89-665], as amended; the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (PL 91-190); Executive Order 11593; the Archaeological and Historical Preservation Act of 1974 (PL 93-291); the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's "Regulations for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties" (36 CFR Part 800); and all applicable Corps regulations (ER 1105-2-50).

The structures that the Corps directed HRA to investigate may be impacted by activities related to the Souris River Basin flood control project. More specifically, the impact would be an increase in flood water levels due to greater water discharges from the Alameda and Rafferty reservoirs in Canada. This would result in a concomitant increase in water released from Lake Darling, a dam constructed by the Corps on the Souris River.

The Corps required that a qualified HRA historian conduct the investigation and that the survey should be "sufficient to determine the number, type and extent of any historic resources that may be present." All of the sites were to be accurately mapped and photographed, and North Dakota Cultural Resource Survey (NDCRS) site forms were to be completed and submitted for each site and/or structure.

During the field survey, HRA personnel surveyed more than 150 structures located on the seventeen sites. Several of the farmsteads have been abandoned for several years, but the majority are occupied by either the owner or a renter. None of the sites that HRA surveyed met the eligibility requirements for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. This is due primarily to a lack of physical integrity or lack of integrity of association. HRA recommends that no further work be conducted on the seventeen surveyed farmsteads.

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HISTORIC STANDING STRUCTURE INVESTIGATION
OF THE SOURIS RIVER BASIN PROJECT
RURAL IMPROVEMENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION

In August 1988, the St. Paul District Office of the Department of the Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) contracted with Historical Research Associates (HRA) of Missoula, Montana, to conduct an Historic Standing Structure Investigation on seventeen farmsteads located along the Souris River in north-central North Dakota, south and east of Minot (Figure 1). The survey partially fulfills the Corps' requirements as a federal agency to consider impacts to cultural resources prior to the initiation of a specific project. The legislation mandating the consideration of cultural resources includes the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 [Public Law (PL) 89-665], as amended; the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (PL 91-190); Executive Order 11593; the Archaeological and Historical Preservation Act of 1974 (PL 93-291); the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's "Regulations for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties" (36 CFR Part 800); and all applicable Corps regulations (ER 1105-2-50).

The purpose of the project, as set forth in the Scope of Work (Appendix A), was to survey and assess "primary farm residences" that may be impacted as a result of potential increases in flood waters due to greater discharges from the proposed Alameda and Rafferty Reservoirs in Canada and a concomitant release of water through the Lake Darling Dam. Currently, the Corps does not plan to protect "farm outbuildings" under the project. In addition, although the selected sites historically have been affected by flood waters of the Souris River, the Corps does not anticipate protection of the properties from "existing flood events." Protection measures proposed by the Corps include raising access roads, construction of ring levees around primary farm residences, raising primary farm residences, and the acquisition of primary farm residences. The exact measures that the Corps will implement at the sites included in this survey have not yet been decided upon.

The seventeen sites that HRA surveyed are located along a loop in the Souris River. The project area extends from Minot, North Dakota, southeastward to Velva, North Dakota, then northeastward to a point approximately eight miles northeast of Towner, North Dakota. Throughout the project area, the Souris River varies in width from 100 meters to over 1500 meters near Minot. There are numerous side channels or sloughs and the

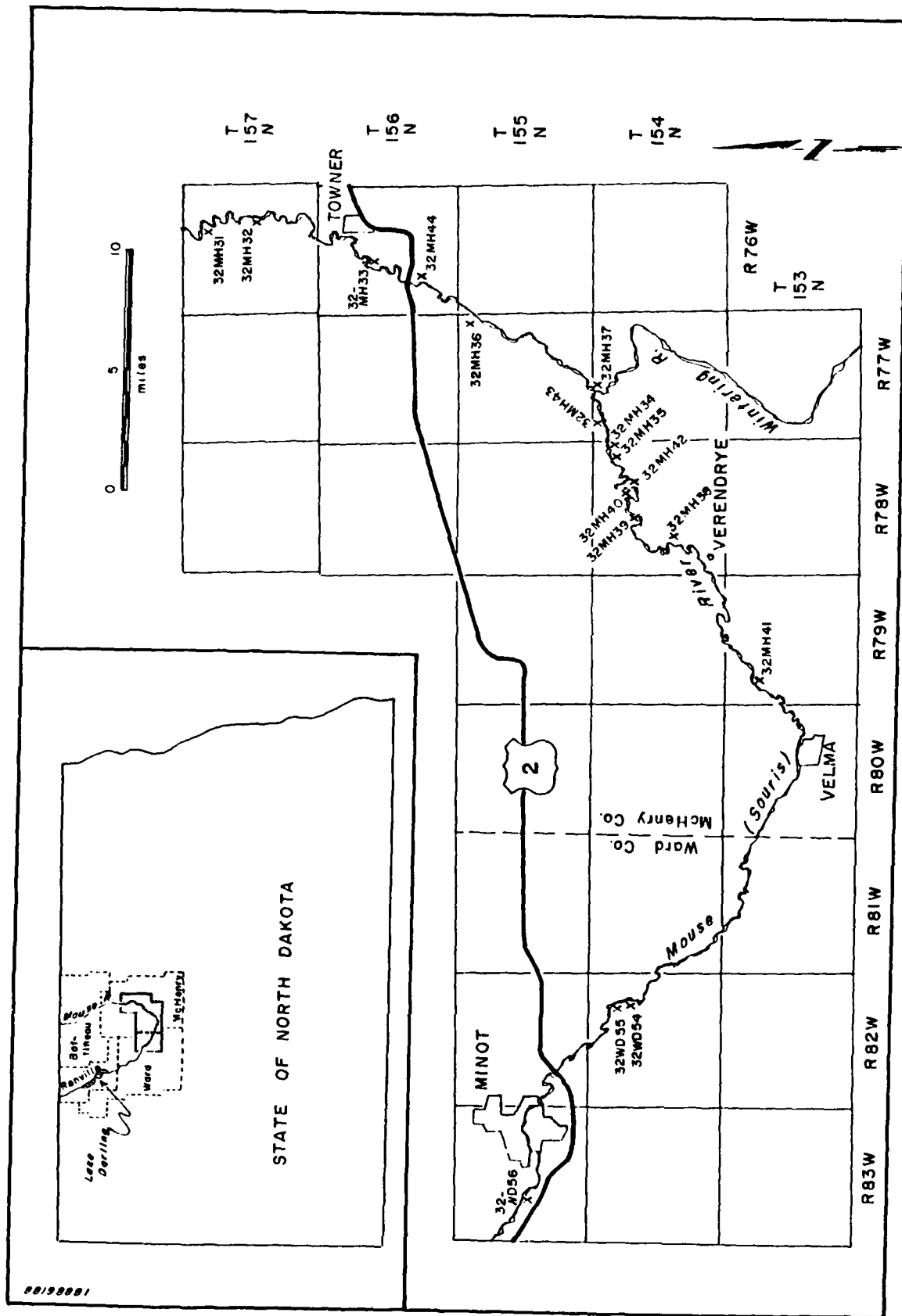


Figure 1. Project area location map.

valley walls are bisected by numerous intermittent streams. Vegetation includes dense stands of a variety of hardwoods as well as shrubs and grasses.

HRA personnel surveyed more than 150 features and structures at the seventeen farmsteads. As stated above, the Corps anticipates only protecting the primary farm residences. However, HRA recorded all of the features and structures at each site in order to properly assess the integrity of each building and of the site as a whole. The following report details the results of HRA's survey, including the methodological approach implemented; a description, historical development, and evaluation for each site; and recommendations for further work.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

Prior to the initiation of the field survey, HRA personnel reviewed primary and secondary research materials pertinent to the project area on file at the Mansfield Memorial Library at the University of Montana in Missoula. These materials included general histories of North Dakota, as well as early accounts of travelers through the area. Principal Investigator/Project Historian Daniel Gallacher reviewed several reports completed for other cultural resource surveys in the Souris River Valley. A report completed for the Corps by Kurt P. Schweigert in 1979 accurately details the historic activity in the area. This research served to inform the project personnel of early Euro-American activity in and settlement of the area, and provided the contextual framework for evaluating historic resources included in this project. A listing of references consulted is provided in Section 5 of this report.

Gallacher and cartographer Bill Hay conducted the field survey during the second week of July 1988. At each site, they photographed and measured each feature and Hay drafted a map of the site. They also interviewed the site owners, when they were available, to determine the construction dates for each building and other information pertinent to the development of the sites.

In addition Gallacher and Hay researched the records maintained at the Ward County Clerk and Recorder's Office in Minot and the McHenry County Clerk and Recorder's Office in Towner. This research provided a complete chain of ownership for each site. Gallacher conducted further research at the Ward County Library and at the library on the campus of Minot State University in Minot.

Upon completion of the field survey, HRA personnel completed North Dakota Cultural Resource Survey (NDCRS) Architectural Site forms for every feature and structure at each of the seventeen sites. HRA sent the completed forms to the North Dakota State Historic Preservation Office (NDSHPO) on August 1988. Upon completion of their review of the forms, the NDSHPO assigned a Smithsonian number to each site. HRA used this number, as well as the original field identification number, to identify the seventeen sites in the final report to the Corps.

Project Manager/Principal Investigator Daniel Gallacher wrote the report, assisted by Karen Espeseth. Cartographer Bill Hay prepared site maps, and Pamela Cobb conducted technical editing and report production.

3.0 SITE DESCRIPTIONS, HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT, AND EVALUATIONS

A narrative evaluation of each site follows the site description and historical development section. The evaluation consists of the Project Manager/Principal Investigator's assessment of the site's potential eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Following the description of the physical remains, is an evaluation of the site's potential to qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. In order for a site to be considered eligible for nomination to the NRHP, it must meet criterion a, b, c, or d, and possess integrity. Evaluating each site's "integrity of association" was a critical component in assessing site eligibility. "Integrity of association" is dependent upon the degree to which the current physical appearance of a site reflects the historically significant events that occurred there. Obviously, whether or not a site possesses "integrity of association" is dependent upon its physical integrity (i.e. location, design, setting, materials, and workmanship). Finally, there is a location map and a detailed plan map for each historic site.

3.1 Site 32MH31 (HRA 81)

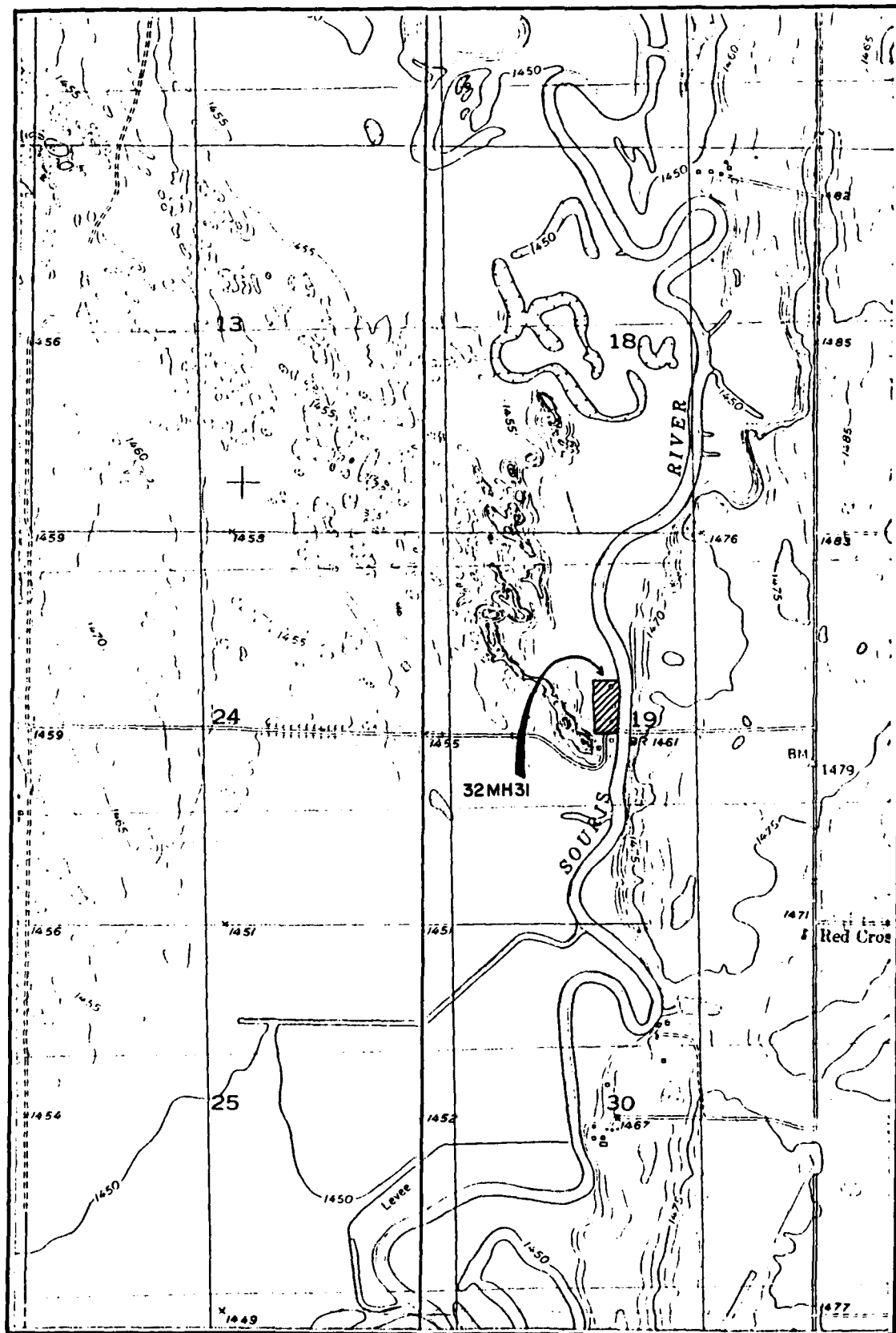
Site Description

The site is located on the west bank of the Souris River. West and north of the site is a small range of sand hills covered with pine trees (Figure 2). Many of the buildings at the site are either recent additions or are in fair to poor condition due to a lack of maintenance. There are twelve features and one structure at the site (Figure 3). They consist of a dwelling, an ice house, a barn, two granaries, a privy, several storage buildings, a garage, a trailer house, a chicken house, and two circular metal granaries. The structure is a corral system.

Feature 1 is a one and one-half story, gable-roofed, frame granary with a corrugated metal, shed-roofed addition on the northwest corner. The original building, built between 1900 and 1915, has horizontal 1x4 clapboard siding and rests on concrete footers. The roofing material on the original feature is wood shingles, and the roof and sides of the shed-roofed addition are corrugated metal. The date that the shed-roofed addition was added is unknown. The addition rests on a concrete pad. There is an entry on the south-facing roof for loading grain and an entrance on both the east and west elevations of the feature for either animals or humans. The feature has been extensively altered and no longer maintains integrity of association.

Feature 2 is a small, one story, gable-roofed, frame granary with a John Deere grain hopper mounted on the roof. The roofing material is asphalt shingles and the exterior siding is plywood

Figure 2. Location map of site 32MH31 (HRA 81).



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1: 24,000

U.S.G.S. 7 1/2 min. Quad. Towner NW, N.D.

Sec. 19 Township 157N Range 77W

County McHenry

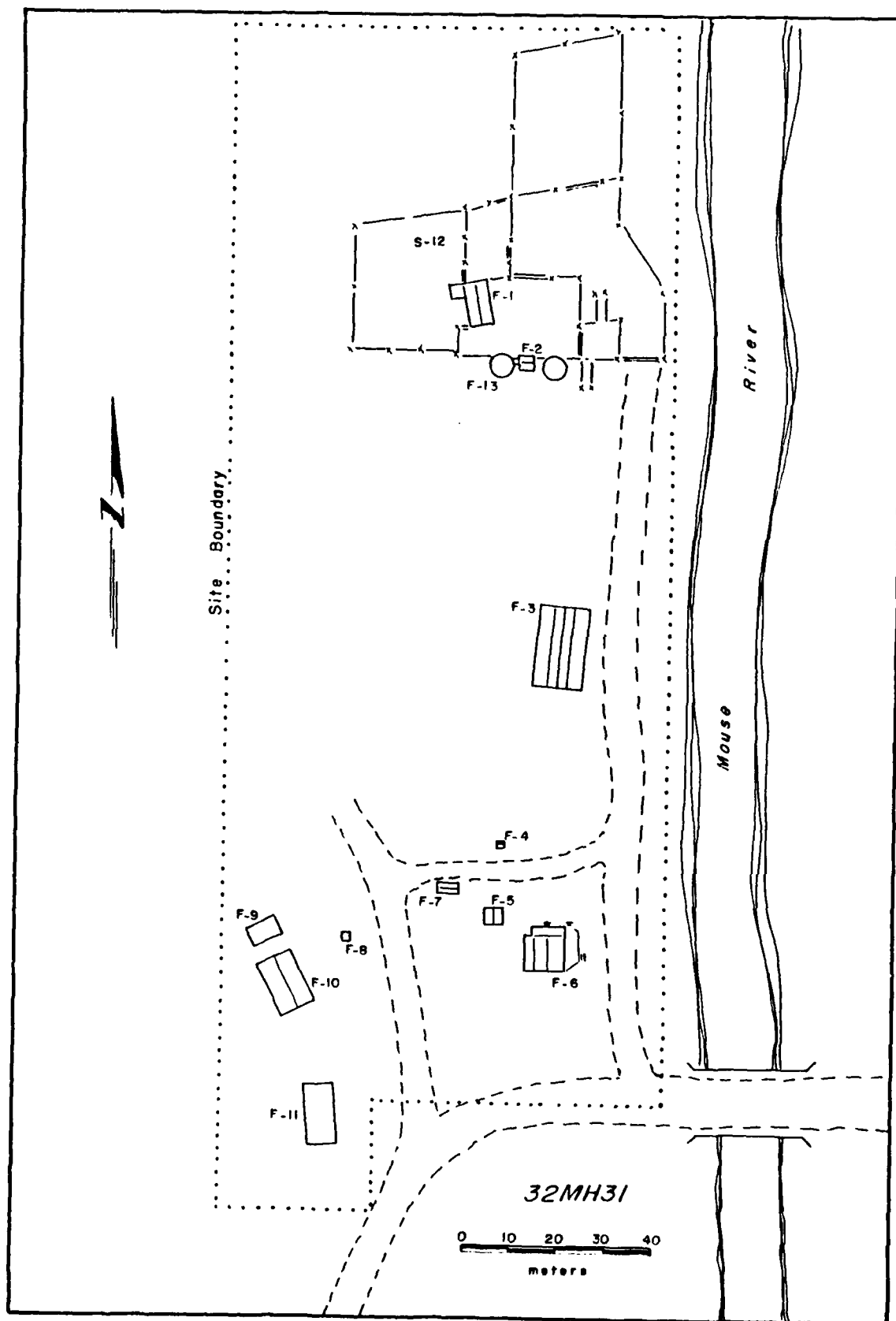


Figure 3. Plan map of site 32MH31 (HRA 81).

panels. There is no apparent foundation. There is a single-entry door on the east and the south elevations of the feature, with a large window opening adjacent to the door on the south. The feature is in fair condition and is not architecturally significant.

Feature 3 is a two and one-half story, frame, gambrel-roofed barn built, according to the present owners, in 1903 or 1904 (Figure 4). The roofing material is wood shingles and the exterior siding is 1x4 tongue and groove. The feature is supported by concrete footers. There are seven four-lite fixed-pane windows on the east and west elevations. There is a large opening for loading hay, with two doors hinged on the side, on the second floor of the south elevation. Both the north and the south elevations of the barn have large entryways with sliding wooden doors on the first floor. The barn is in relatively good condition. Extensive deterioration of other features surrounding this building has compromised its integrity of association.

Feature 4 is a one story, frame, gable-roofed privy resting on a concrete pad. The roofing material is wood shingles and the exterior siding is 1x4 clapboard. The privy is in good condition and was probably built in the 1930s. The feature is not architecturally significant.

Feature 5 is a two story, gable-roofed, ice house or food storage facility built, according to the present owners, in 1902 or 1903. The bottom one-third of the feature is cut sandstone blocks, which serve as the foundation. The upper two-thirds of the feature is frame with horizontal 1x4 tongue and groove siding. The roofing material is wood shingles. There is a single-entry door on the south elevation of the feature in both the first and second floors. There are no other openings. The ice house is in good condition. The feature is not architecturally significant.

Feature 6 is a two story, gable-roofed, wood frame residence built, according to the present owners, in 1906 or 1907 (Figure 5). The building has a shed-roofed, frame addition on the west elevation and a flat-roofed, frame, enclosed porch addition on the north elevation. There is a small, gable-roofed dormer on the second floor of the east elevation of the main feature and a recently added redwood deck on the first floor of the east elevation. The feature rests on a cut sandstone foundation. The siding material is 1x4 clapboard on the original structure and the shed-roofed addition, and is wood paneling on the north-facing, flat-roofed addition. There is one one-over-one (1/1) double-hung window with an aluminum storm on the second floor of the north elevation, and two two-lite Anderson windows and two single-entry doors on the porch addition on the north elevation. There is a three-lite fixed-pane window on the west elevation of the porch addition, a one-lite Anderson window and a 2/2 double-hung window on the west elevation of the original structure, and

Figure 4. Looking north at
Feature 3 of
32MH31 (HRA 81).



Figure 5. Looking southeast at Feature 6 of 32MH31 (HRA 81).

two three-lite fixed-pane windows at the basement level of the west elevation. Windows on the south elevation include one 1/1 double-hung with an aluminum storm on the south shed-roofed addition, two 1/1 double-hung on the first floor of the original structure, and one 1/1 double-hung on the second floor. There is a single-entry door on the east elevation of the first floor of the original structure that opens onto a recently added wooden deck. In addition, there is one 1/1 double-hung window on the second floor of the east elevation. It is apparent that there was at one time a window opening on the first floor, which has since been enclosed. The house is in good condition. The feature has been extensively altered and no longer maintains integrity of association.

Feature 7 is a one story, gable-roofed, frame, storage building. The roofing material is corrugated metal and the siding is 1x4 tongue and groove. There is a single-entry door on the north elevation of the building. The building is in poor condition. The present owners of the site were unable to provide information on the date of construction, but the feature was probably built in the 1920s. The feature is not architecturally significant.

Feature 8 is a one story, frame, shed-roofed, storage building (Figure 6). The siding and roofing material consists of plywood panels. The building does not have a foundation. There is a single-entry door and one two-lite fixed-pane window on the south elevation. The building is in good condition and, although the owners did not know when it was built, it was probably constructed in the late 1930s. The feature is not architecturally significant.

Feature 9 is a one story, shed-roofed, frame, chicken coop that rests on the ground (see Figure 6). The roofing material is wood shingles and the siding is 1x4 tongue and groove. There are a single-entry door, three window openings without glass, and one two-lite fixed-pane window on the south elevation of the feature. The chicken coop is in fair condition and probably was built in the 1930s. The feature is not architecturally significant.

Feature 10 is a one story, gable-roofed, three-car, work shop/repair shop resting on a concrete pad. The roofing material is rolled asphalt and the siding material is vertically hung wood paneling. Feature 10 is a modern structure in good condition and was built, according to the owners, in the early 1970s. The feature is less than fifty years old and does not maintain historic association.

Feature 11 is a double-wide trailer house resting on a concrete pad. The feature is less than fifty years old and does not maintain historic association. The feature is not architecturally significant.



Figure 6. Looking northwest at Feature 8 (far right) and Feature 9 (rear center) of 32MH31 (HRA 81). A portion of Feature 10 is visible in the left of the photo.

Structure 12 is a post and mill lumber, irregularly shaped, corral system. The structure is not architecturally significant.

Feature 13 consists of two circular corrugated metal granaries that are located on the east elevation and the west elevation of Feature 2. The granary on the east is one story high and the one on the west is one and one-half stories high. The feature is not architecturally significant.

Historical Development

On August 25, 1887, Annie Elliott bought the land surrounding the site from Peter Johnson. Johnson, who had settled in the area in the early 1880s, obtained his patent from the U.S. Government two years later on December 18, 1889.¹ The

¹Peter Johnson to Annie Elliott, Deed Book (DB) 18, p. 15; United States to Peter Johnson, Patent Reservation Book 1, p. 77, (continued...)

HRA project team could not locate any information regarding what type of improvements, if any, were on the land when Johnson sold the property to Elliott.

The Elliott family owned the land until 1939, and conducted a small ranching/farming operation known locally as the "Medicine Lodge Ranch."² In 1939, the State acquired the land and the buildings for back taxes. The State sold the land four years later to Eldon and Elizabeth Hanretty. The Hanretty family still owns the property and Cliff Hanretty operates the farm/ranch.

Although the primary residence [Feature (F-9)] and several other buildings, including the barn (F-3), have been located on the site since the early 1900s, a number of buildings have been added since the 1950s. Also, in a 1906 photograph of the Elliott/Hanretty farmstead, the barn is prominent, but there are also two single story features located south of the barn that are no longer on the property.³

Evaluation

There are a several recent additions to the site, including a three-car garage/work shop, a trailer house, and a corrugated shed-roofed addition on an old granary (F-1). Also, the main dwelling has been significantly altered with the addition of a shed-roofed porch on the north elevation, a deck on the east elevation, and alterations to the original windows. These additions have compromised the site's integrity of association. None of the features on the site are architecturally significant and the site is not associated with a prominent individual. The site does not meet the eligibility requirements for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

¹(...continued)

McHenry County Clerk and Recorder's Office, Towner, North Dakota (hereafter cited as McHenry County Clerk and Recorder's Office).

²Corabelle Brown, compiler, McHenry County: Its History and Its People, authorized by the McHenry County Board of Commissioners [Towner, North Dakota: Midwest Printing, Mouse River Farmers Press, n.d. (hereafter cited as McHenry County History)], pp. 754-755. The derivation of the name "Medicine Lodge" purportedly was because swampy areas on the land support the growth of an herb used historically for medicinal purposes by Native Americans.

³Brown, McHenry County History, p. 755.

3.2 Site 32MH32 (HRA 121)

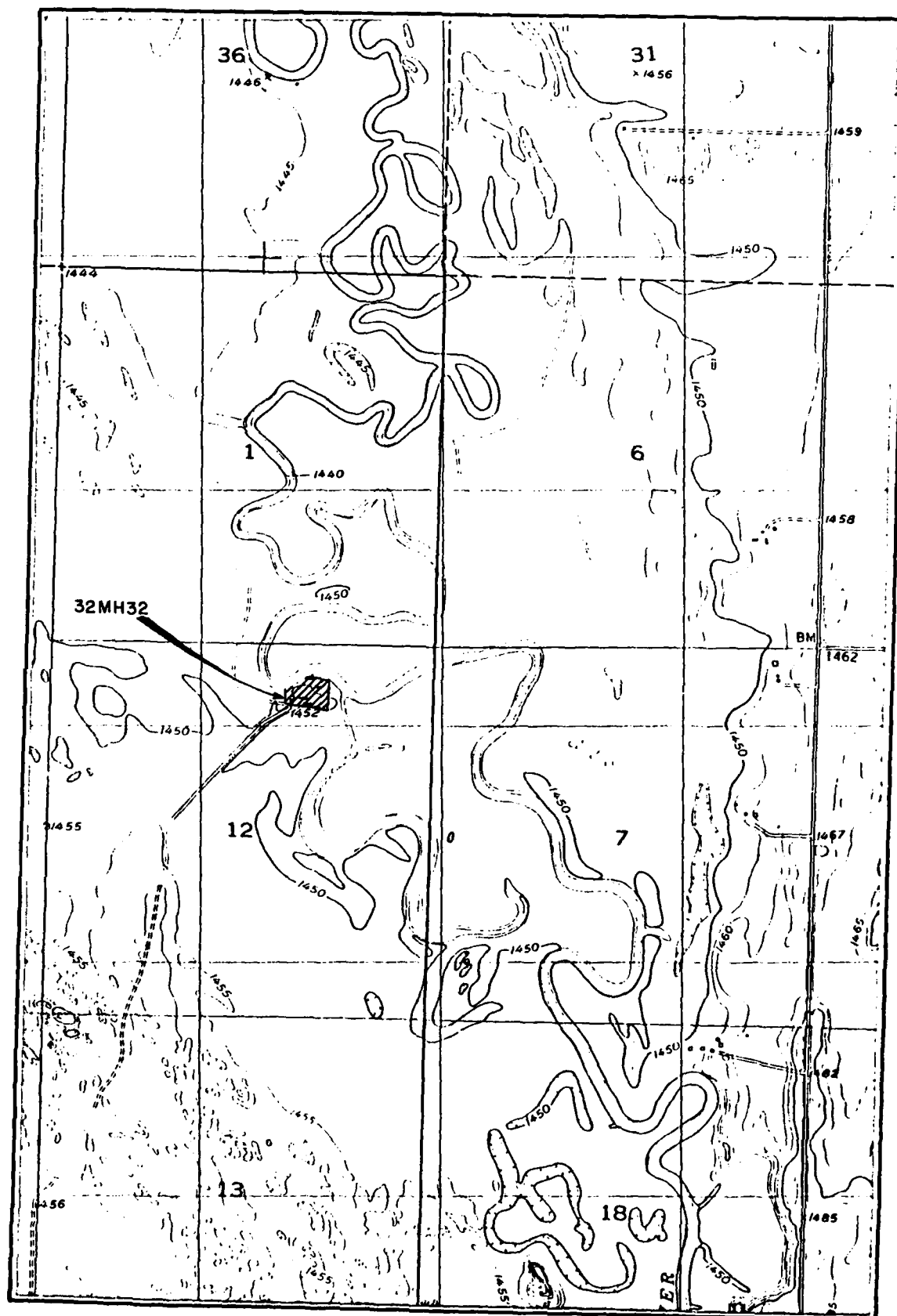
Site Description

The site is located on a low bench south and west of the Souris River (Figure 7). Most of the features at the site are 20 to 40 meters from the river. However, the features are all on the same contour level, so the impacts from flooding would be the same. There are nine features and one structure located at the site (Figure 8). The features consist of two residences (built or moved onto the site since 1950), a barn, a quonset building, several storage buildings, a garage, and a privy. The structure is a pole and wood corral system.

Feature 1 is a one story dwelling with a gable roof, wood shingles, and concrete foundation (Figure 9). Exterior siding materials are stucco on the lower two-thirds of the sides, and wood shingles on the remaining one-third. There is a metal stovepipe near the northern end in the center of the roof, and a metal woodstove pipe that exits near the southwest corner on the west exterior wall. On the west elevation are one 3/1 double-hung window, two three-lite fixed-pane windows, and one 3/1 double-hung window. The main entrance on south elevation has a single-entry door. On the west side of the door are three 3/1 double-hung windows and east of the door are two 3/1 double-hung windows. The east elevation of the structure has five 3/1 double-hung windows and one small 3/1 double-hung window. The north elevation has a single-entry door and two 3/1 double-hung windows. The feature was moved onto the site in the early 1970s. Thus, it has no integrity of association.

Feature 2 is a one and one-half story, gable-roofed residence with asphalt shingles and a one story gable-roofed addition on the east elevation (Figure 10). There is also a gable-roofed entry on the south elevation. The sides are covered with aluminum siding. Windows are 6/1 double-hung, with two on the west and three on the south elevations. There also is a single-entry door on the south elevation. There are two 6/1 double-hung windows on the east elevation of the main structure and two 6/6 double-hung windows on the south elevation of the addition. There is a single-entry door on the east elevation of the addition. There are two 6/6 double-hung windows on the north elevation of the addition and one 6/1 double-hung window on the north corner of the east elevation of the main structure. The south elevation of the main structure has two 6/1, one 1/1, and one 6/6 double-hung windows. The feature sits on a concrete pad foundation. Feature 2 was constructed in the early 1950s and has been extensively altered. Thus, it lacks integrity of association and does not meet the age requirements for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Figure 7. Location map of site 32MH32 (HRA 121).



0 1 2 3 4
thousand feet
1:24,000

U.S.G.S. 7 1/2 min. Quad. Towner NW, N.D.

Sec. 12 Township 157N Range 76W

County McHenry

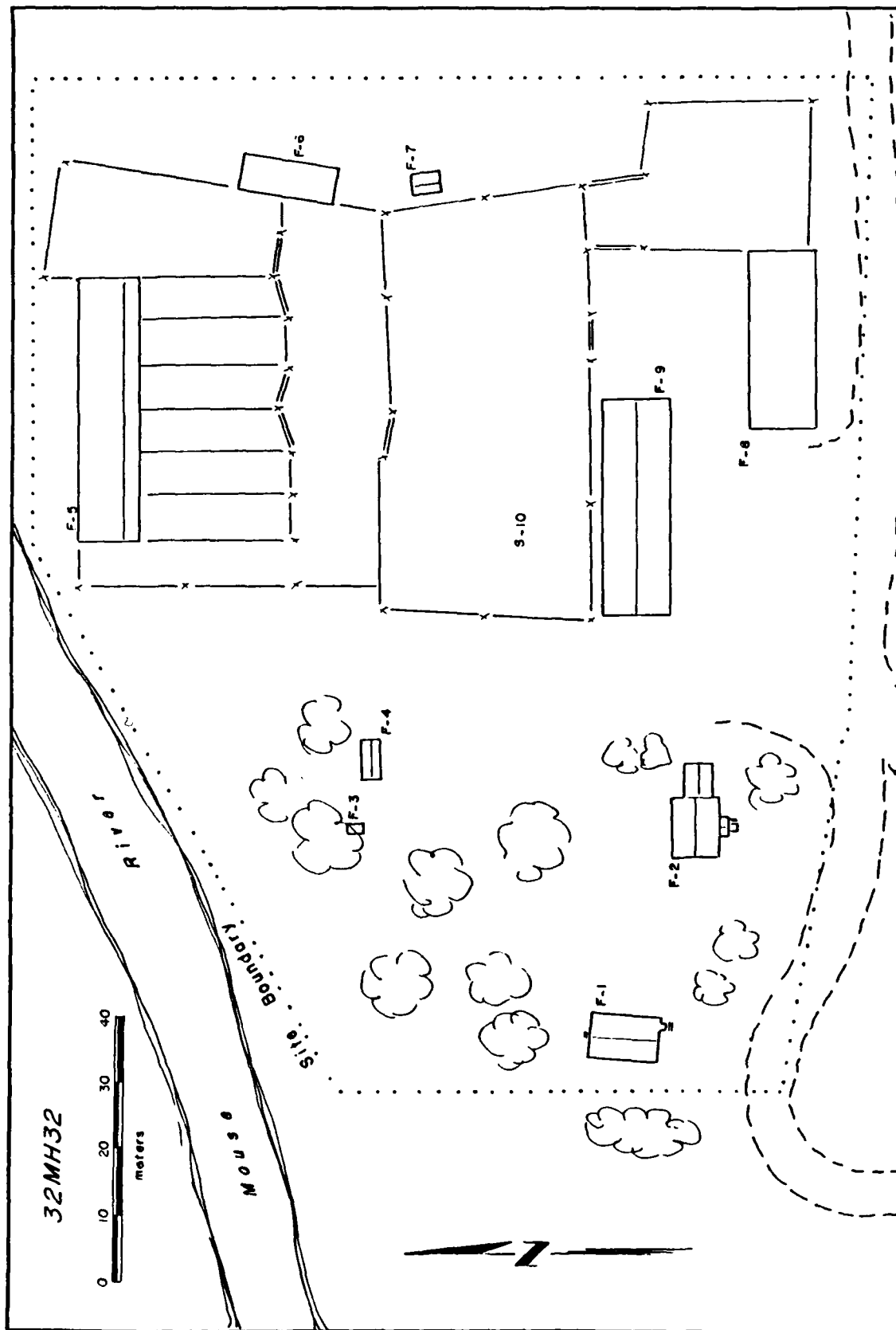


Figure 8. Plan map of site 32MH32 (HRA 121).



Figure 9. Looking northeast at Feature 1 of 32MH32 (HRA 121).



Figure 10. Looking northeast at Feature 2 of 32MH32 (HRA 121).

Feature 3 is a one story, shed-roofed outhouse with 1x4 tongue and groove siding. The roofing material is asphalt shingles. There is no foundation. There is a single-entry door on the north elevation. Feature 3 is not architecturally significant, and the presence of intrusive features (F-1 and F-2) compromise the integrity of the entire site, including Feature 3.

Feature 4 is one story, gable-roofed, wood-frame storage building with 1x4 tongue and groove siding. The roofing material is wood shingles and the feature does not have a foundation. There is a center-set brick chimney on the west end of the roof. There are two 2/2 double-hung windows on the south elevation, as well as a single-entry door. There is one 4/4 double-hung window on the east elevation. There is a single-entry door on the north elevation. The feature is not architecturally significant.

Feature 5 is a one story, long, rectangular, metal pole barn/animal shelter with a saltbox roof. The feature is a recent addition to the site. The feature is less than fifty years old and does not maintain historic association.

Feature 6 is a one and one-half story, frame, shed-roofed, storage building. The roofing material is rolled asphalt and there is no foundation. There are five hay doors on the west elevation. The feature is less than fifty years old and does not maintain historic association.

Feature 7 is a one and one-half story, frame granary (Figure 11). It has 1x4 tongue and groove siding and wood shingles on the roof. There is no foundation. There is a loading door on the south elevation near the top. Recently, a single-entry door on the east has been cut into the side. The feature is not architecturally significant.

Feature 8 is a one and one-half story, gable-roofed frame barn. The roofing material is asphalt shingles and the siding is 1x4 clapboard. There are vehicle entrances with a sliding door on the east and west ends. There are ten four-lite fixed-pane windows on the north and south elevations. There are single-entry doors on the north and south elevations. The feature was built in the 1950s. The feature is less than fifty years old and does not maintain historic association.

Feature 9 is a long, metal, quonset-style, equipment storage and maintenance facility (Figure 12). The feature is not architecturally significant.

Structure 10 is a pole and wood corral system. The addition of other features that are less than fifty years old has compromised the integrity of this structure.



Figure 11. Looking north at Feature 7 of 32MH32 (HRA 121).

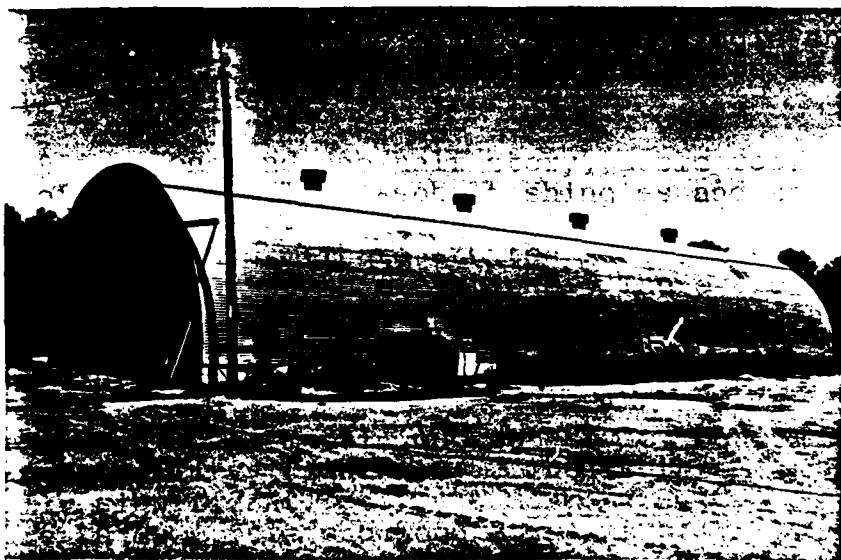


Figure 12. Looking northeast at Feature 9 of 32MH32 (HRA 121).

Historical Development

This site was first settled by Oscar Lymburner and his family, who arrived in the area in 1886. Oscar's son James had come to the Souris River a year earlier to explore possible homestead and cattle ranching areas. Upon James' enthusiastic report to the Lymburner home in southern Ontario, Canada, Oscar, his wife Anna, and their daughter Lydia travelled to the area, where each of them filed on land. The family planted many trees and built two houses, neither of which remain today. According to the current owner, Ralph Christensen, the houses currently associated with the site were either moved onto it during the 1970s or were built during the 1950s.⁴

Oscar Lymburner received the patent for the site area on August 17, 1894. With the purchase of nearby lands and an increasing cattle herd, the Lymburner ranch became "one of the largest in the state." Oscar also began a feed and fuel business in nearby Towner.⁵

Upon the deaths of Oscar and Anna, James and Lydia Lymburner acquired the ranch. While James was given the "West Ranch," Lydia received the land located near the river. When she married Archibald Campbell, her ranch became known as the "Campbell Ranch." It remained in her possession until shortly before her death in 1947. Since that time, the ranch has been owned by the Christensen family.⁶

Evaluation

The majority of the primary features at the site, including both residences, the barn, the granary, the quonset-style work shop, and the animal shelter, have been added to the site since 1950. Thus, the site's integrity of association has been compromised. None of the features are architecturally

⁴Brown, McHenry County History, p. 767; Interview with Ralph Christensen, July 15, 1988, northwest of Towner, North Dakota.

⁵U.S. to Oscar Lymburner, Homestead Certificate 1161, DB 19, p. 427, McHenry County Clerk and Recorder's Office; Brown, McHenry County History, p. 767.

⁶James and Isabella Lymburner to Lydia Lymburner, January 17, 1914, DB 50, p. 367; Oscar Lymburner (Estate) to James, Lydia and heirs of Anna Lymburner, September 27, 1921, DB 59, p. 146; Anna Lymburner (Estate) to James and Lydia Lymburner, n.d., DB 59, p. 147; Lydia (Lymburner) Campbell to A.M. Christensen, January 26, 1944, DB 106, p. 279, and February 4, 1944, DB 118, p. 26, McHenry County Clerk and Recorder's Office; Brown, McHenry County History, p. 767.

significant and the site is not associated with a prominent individual. The site does not meet the eligibility requirements for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

3.3 Site 32MH33 (HRA 195-199)

Site Description

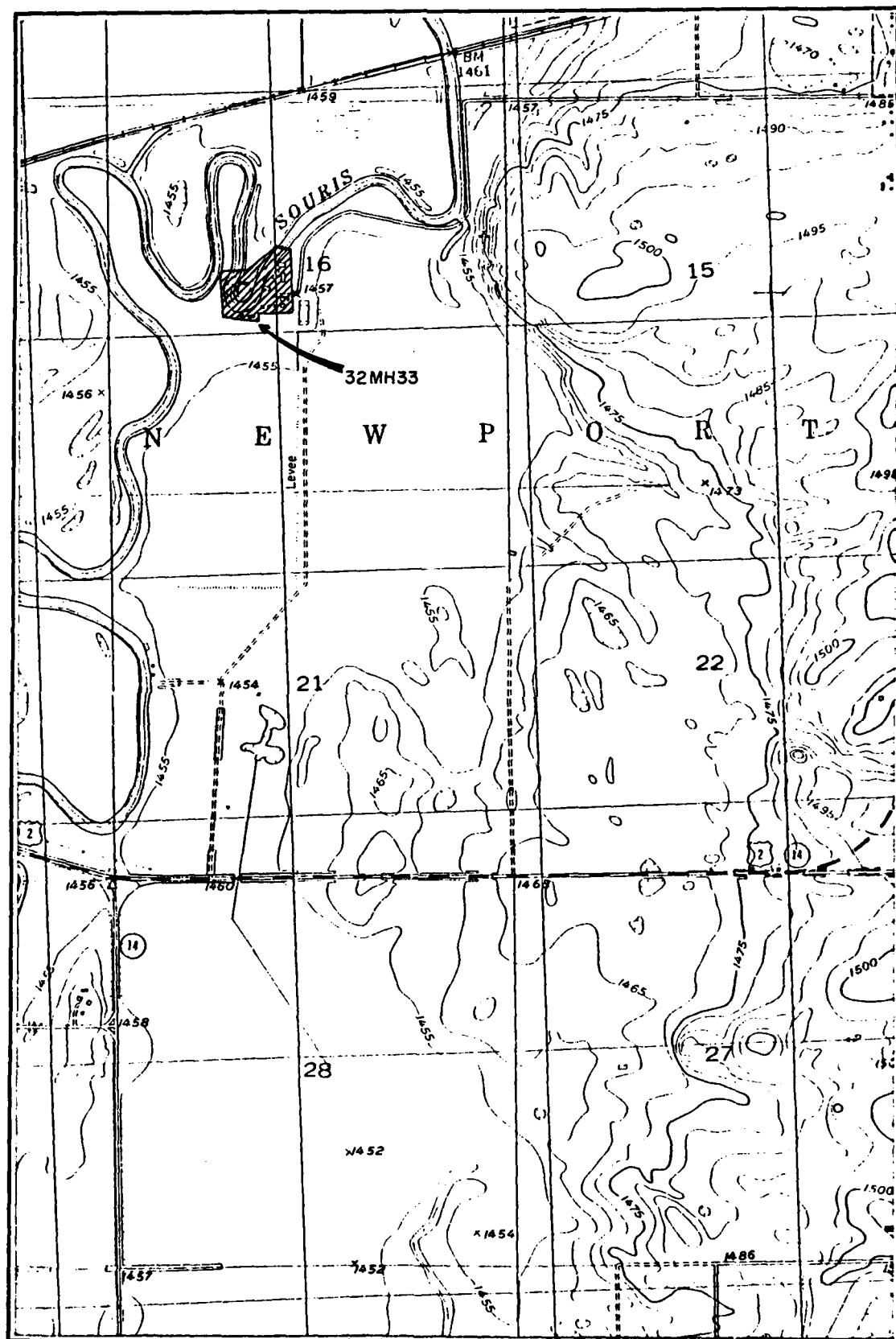
The site is the headquarters of a large ranching operation. It is situated mainly around the south side of a loop in the Souris River, with three structures occupying the opposite side of the river across a bridge (Figure 13). A dirt road passes by the east boundary of the site, and a driveway enters the ranch from the northeast corner of the site. The features consists of twenty-nine buildings and one structure (Figure 14), including six storage buildings, four houses, two garages, two mobile homes, one play house, a privy, two work shops, a chicken coop, a barn, five pole barn/animal shelters, and three granaries. The structure is a corral system. Many of the buildings are of recent construction and/or they have been moved to their current location.

Feature 1 is a one story, wood frame, gable-roofed storage building. The roof is composed of wood shingles and the walls are sided with 1x4 clapboard. The building has no foundation. There is a single-entry door on the east elevation, and two window openings without windows on the upper and lower parts of the south elevation. The building probably dates from around 1915-1930. The feature is in very poor condition, with the roof partially collapsed and some of the siding removed. The lack of maintenance has resulted in deterioration of the building, thus compromising its integrity.

Feature 2 is a one story, wood frame, gable-roofed storage building. It has a wood shingle roof, 1x4 tongue and groove siding, and no foundation. There is a single-entry door on the south elevation. The building dates from around 1915-1930, and appears to have been moved to the site. It is in very poor condition. The roof is sagging and the whole structure leans to the east. The lack of maintenance has resulted in deterioration of the building, thus compromising its integrity.

Feature 3 is a one story, wood frame, gable-roofed storage building. The roof is composed of wood shingles, the walls are sided with 1x4 tongue and groove siding, and the building has no foundation. There is a single-entry door on the southeast elevation. The building appears to have been constructed around 1915-1930. It is in very poor condition. The feature is in poor condition and the lack of maintenance has resulted in deterioration of the building, thus compromising its integrity.

Figure 13. Location map of site 32MH33 (HRA 195-199).



0 1 2 3 4
thousand feet
1:24,000

U.S.G.S. 7 1/2 min. Quad. Towner, ND.

Sec. 16 Township 156N Range 76W

County McHenry

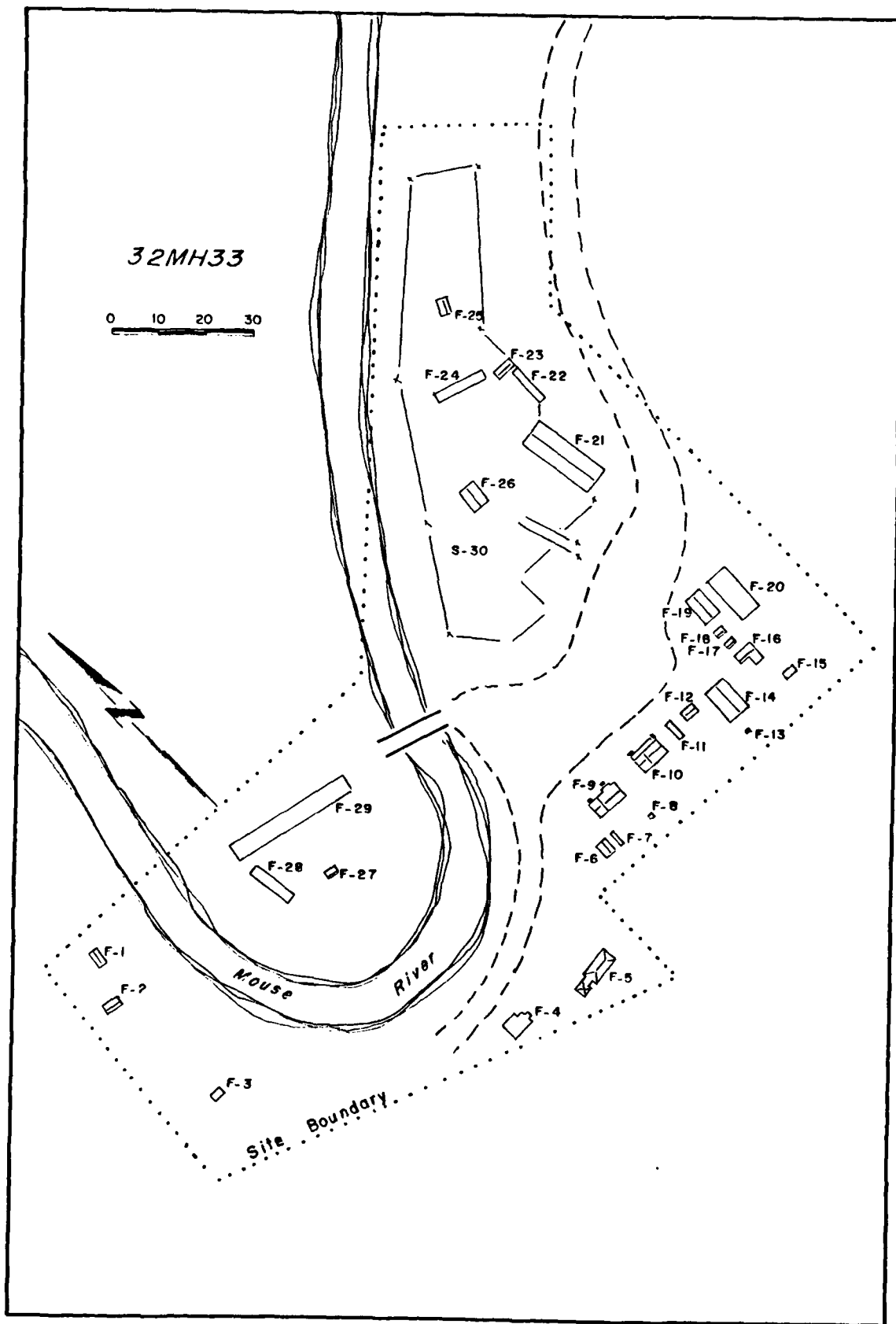


Figure 14. Plan map of site 32MH33 (HRA 195-199).

Feature 4 is a one story, wood frame, flat-roofed dwelling. The walls are covered with stucco. There is a single-entry door on the east elevation, two window openings and a single-entry door opening on both the north and west elevations, and two window openings on the south elevation. The house was moved from the site of Feature 5, and has no foundation. The building probably was built around 1930-1945. The feature is in very poor condition. The lack of maintenance has resulted in deterioration of the building, thus compromising its integrity.

Feature 5 is a one story, wood frame, hip-roofed dwelling on a concrete foundation. It is sided with 1x10 clapboard. The house was built in 1968, and is in good condition. The feature is less than fifty years old and does not maintain historic association.

Feature 6 is a one story, wood frame, hip-roofed garage, with a small, shed-roofed addition on the east elevation. The roof is composed of wood shingles, the walls of 1x4 clapboard, and the garage rests on a concrete foundation. There is a double vehicle entry with sliding doors on the north elevation. The garage is of fairly recent construction and is in good condition. The feature is less than fifty years old and does not maintain historic association.

Feature 7 is a small travel trailer, currently used for housing, which sits on the east elevation of Feature 6. It is of fairly recent manufacture and is in good condition. The feature is less than fifty years old and does not maintain historic association.

Feature 8 is a half story, wood frame, gable-roofed children's play house. The roof and walls are covered with wood shingles, and the structure rests on a concrete pad. There are one-lite fixed-pane windows on the north, west, and south elevations, and a single-entry door on the east elevation. The play house was built since 1945 and is in good condition. The feature is less than fifty years old and does not maintain historic association.

Feature 9 is a one story, wood frame, gable-roofed dwelling with a saltbox-roofed addition on the north elevation, and a gable-roofed addition on the west elevation (Figure 15). The roof is composed of asphalt shingles, and the siding is 1x10 clapboard. An exterior chimney abuts a porch on the north elevation, and an interior chimney is located near the center of the structure. The foundation is a combination of concrete and concrete block. There are a single-entry door, two 4/4 double-



Figure 15. Looking southeast to the northwest end of Feature 9 of 32MH33 (HRA 195-199).

hung windows, and two 6/6 double-hung windows on the north elevation of the main part of the house; and a single-entry door and two one-lite fixed-pane windows on the north elevation of the west addition. The east elevation of the house has three 6/6 double-hung windows, and the south elevation has five 6/6 double-hung windows. The house was built since 1945 and is in good condition. The feature is less than fifty years old and does not maintain historic association.

Feature 10 is a one and one-half story, wood frame, gable-roofed dwelling (Figure 16). There is a gable-roofed addition on the north elevation. The main house stands on a concrete foundation, while the addition has a concrete block foundation. The roof is composed of asphalt shingles and the house is sided with aluminum siding. On the north elevation of the house are two single-entry doors, three 6/1 double-hung windows, one 1/1 double-hung window on the main portion, and a single-entry door on the west addition. A deck runs the length of the north elevation. On the west elevation are two one-lite Anderson windows. The south elevation has three 6/1 double-hung windows and one 1/1 double-hung window on the main portion, and a one-lite Anderson window on the addition. The east elevation has two 1/1 double-hung windows. The house was built since 1945 and is



Figure 16. Looking southeast at Feature 10 of 32MH33 (HRA 195-199).

in good condition. The feature is less than fifty years old and does not maintain historic association.

Feature 11 is a single-wide house trailer. It was manufactured since 1945 and is in good condition. The feature is less than fifty years old and does not maintain historic association.

Feature 12 is a small, one story, wood frame dwelling with a gable roof. It has asphalt shingles, 1x2 clapboard siding, and rests on a concrete foundation. There is a single-entry door and a 1/1 double-hung window on the north elevation. The east elevation has a 1/1 double-hung window and a three-lite fixed-pane window. The south elevation has a 1/1 double-hung window. The house is a hired hand's residence and was built since 1945. It is in good condition. The feature is less than fifty years old and does not maintain historic association.

Feature 13 is a one story, wood frame privy with a gable roof. It has wood shingles, 1x4 clapboard siding, and a single-entry door on the east elevation. The privy was built around 1930-1945, and is in good condition. The feature is not architecturally significant.

Feature 14 is a large, metal frame, gable-roofed garage and work shop with corrugated metal roofing and siding. It stands on a concrete pad foundation. There is a double vehicle entry on the north. The garage is of recent construction, and is in good condition. The feature is less than fifty years old and does not maintain historic association. The feature is not architecturally significant.

Feature 15 is a one story, wood frame, gable-roofed storage building. It has a wood shingle roof and 1x2 clapboard siding. The storage building has no foundation. There is a single-entry door on the west elevation. The feature probably was built between 1930 and 1945 and is in poor condition, with the roof partially collapsed. The lack of maintenance has resulted in deterioration of the building, thus compromising its integrity.

Feature 16 is a composite of several one story structures used for a chicken coop. Part of the building has a gable roof and part has a shed roof, and there is a shed-roofed addition on the southeast end. The whole building has wood shingles on the roof and 1x4 clapboard siding, and there is no foundation. There are single-entry doors on the west elevation of the main structure and the west elevation of the addition. There are single window openings on the west and east elevations. The chicken coop appears to date from around 1930-1945, and is in good condition. The feature is not architecturally significant.

Feature 17 is a small, wood frame, gable-roofed storage building. It has wood shingles on the roof, 1x6 milled lumber siding, and no foundation. There is a single-entry door on the west elevation. The storage building was built around 1930-1945 and is in good condition. The feature is not architecturally significant.

Feature 18 is a one story, wood frame, gable-roofed storage building. It has wood shingle roofing, 1x4 tongue and groove siding, and no foundation. There is a single-entry door on the west elevation. The storage building was built around 1930-1945 and is in good condition. The feature is not architecturally significant.

Feature 19 is a one story, wood frame, saltbox-roofed garage. The building has a wood shingle roof, 1x4 tongue and groove siding, and no foundation. There is a single-entry door on the west elevation and two single vehicle entries with overhead doors on the north elevation. The building appears to have been built around 1930-1945, and is in good condition. The feature is not architecturally significant.

Feature 20 is a metal frame, quonset-roofed work shop on a concrete foundation. The building is of recent construction, and

is in good condition. The feature is less than fifty years old and does not maintain historic association.

Feature 21 is a long, one and one-half story, gable-roofed barn on a concrete foundation (Figure 17). The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has four metal ventilators on the crest. The walls are sided with 1x4 tongue and groove siding. There are two six-lite fixed-pane windows on the south elevation, as well as a double entry with a sliding door. The east elevation has seven six-lite fixed-pane windows. The west elevation has six six-lite fixed-pane windows and a single-entry door. The north elevation has two six-lite fixed-pane windows and a double entry with a sliding door. The barn probably was built around 1930-1945 and is in good condition. The addition of other features that are less than fifty years old has compromised the integrity of this feature.

Feature 22 is a one story, shed-roofed pole barn, open on the west side. It is composed of poles and vertical 1x4 milled lumber siding, with wood shingle roofing. It has no foundation. The pole barn appears to have been built since 1945 and is in good condition. The feature is less than fifty years old and does not maintain historic association.

Feature 23 is a one and one-half story, wood frame, gable-roofed granary (Figure 18). It has wood shingle roofing, 1x4 tongue and groove siding, and no foundation. There is a window opening without a window on the south elevation and a single-entry door on the west elevation. The granary was probably built around 1930-1945 and is in good condition. The feature is not architecturally significant.

Feature 24 is a long, one story, wood frame, gable-roofed, animal shelter. It is roofed with wood shingles, has vertical 1x6 siding, and no foundation. All window openings have been boarded up. There is a single-entry door on the north elevation. The structure probably dates to around 1930-1945, and is in poor condition. The feature is not architecturally significant.

Feature 25 is a one story, wood frame, gable-roofed granary. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles, and the walls are of 1x4 clapboard siding. The building is open to the west, with troughs for feeding cattle along that elevation. There are square loading holes in each gable. The building probably was built since 1945 and is in good condition. The feature is less than fifty years old and does not maintain historic association.

Feature 26 is a one and one-half story, shed-roofed pole barn open to the east. It is covered with corrugated metal and has no foundation. The pole barn was built since 1945 and is in good condition. The feature is less than fifty years old and does not maintain historic association.



Figure 17. Looking northwest at Feature 21 of 32MH33 (HRA 195-199).



Figure 18. Looking northeast at Feature 23 of 32MH33 (HRA 195-199).

Feature 27 is a one and one-half story, wood frame, gable-roofed granary. It has wood shingle roofing, 1x4 clapboard siding, and no foundation. There is a single-entry door on the north elevation, and a loading opening on the upper part of the east elevation. The granary was built around 1930-1945 and is in good condition. The addition of other features that are less than fifty years old has compromised the integrity of this feature.

Feature 28 is a long, shed-roofed pole barn open on the east elevation. It is covered with corrugated sheet metal and has no foundation. The structure was built since 1945 and is in good condition. The feature is less than fifty years old and does not maintain historic association.

Feature 29 is a one story, shed-roofed, pole barn open to the south. It has a wood shingle roof, clapboard siding, and no foundation. It is currently used for equipment storage. The pole barn probably was built around 1930-1945 and is in fair condition. The feature is not architecturally significant.

Structure 30 is a corral system, built with vertical posts and horizontal 2x6 milled lumber beams. The corral system is of recent construction and is in good condition. The structure is less than fifty years old and does not maintain historic association.

Historical Development

The United States issued patents to the land surrounding the site to two individuals. In September 1889, Charles Jones obtained a patent to lands that included the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter (hereafter noted as SE4 NW4) of Section 16. Prior to receiving his patent, Jones sold the land to Robert Hutton. Hutton, who purchased the land in August 1887, only owned the land for three years. In September 1890, Hutton sold the parcel to Andrew Gilbertson, a banker and land speculator in nearby Towner, North Dakota.' In June 1914, Gilbertson applied for and received a patent to the part of the SW4 of Section 16, which included the NE4 SW4. Although the Gilbertson family owned the land until 1929, when the administrators of Andrews estate sold it to C. H. Schultz, there is no evidence in available

'U.S. to Charles Jones, DB 1, p. 86; Jones to Hutton, DB 18, p. 14; Hutton to Gilbertson, DB 18, p. 90, McHenry County Clerk and Recorder's Office; Brown, McHenry County History, p. 454.

records that Gilbertson ever lived on the land. The present owners of the site acquired the property in August 1948.*

According to the present owner, Buck Follman, very few of the buildings presently on the site were located there when Clarence Follman purchased the property in 1948. Also, many of the buildings have been moved since that date. There is very little information in available records about the past owners of the site.

Evaluation

The site lacks integrity of association due to extensive deterioration to a number of the older buildings and the recent addition of a number of buildings. None of the buildings are architecturally significant and the site is not associated with a prominent individual. The site does not meet the eligibility requirements for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

3.4 Site 32MH44 (HRA 232)

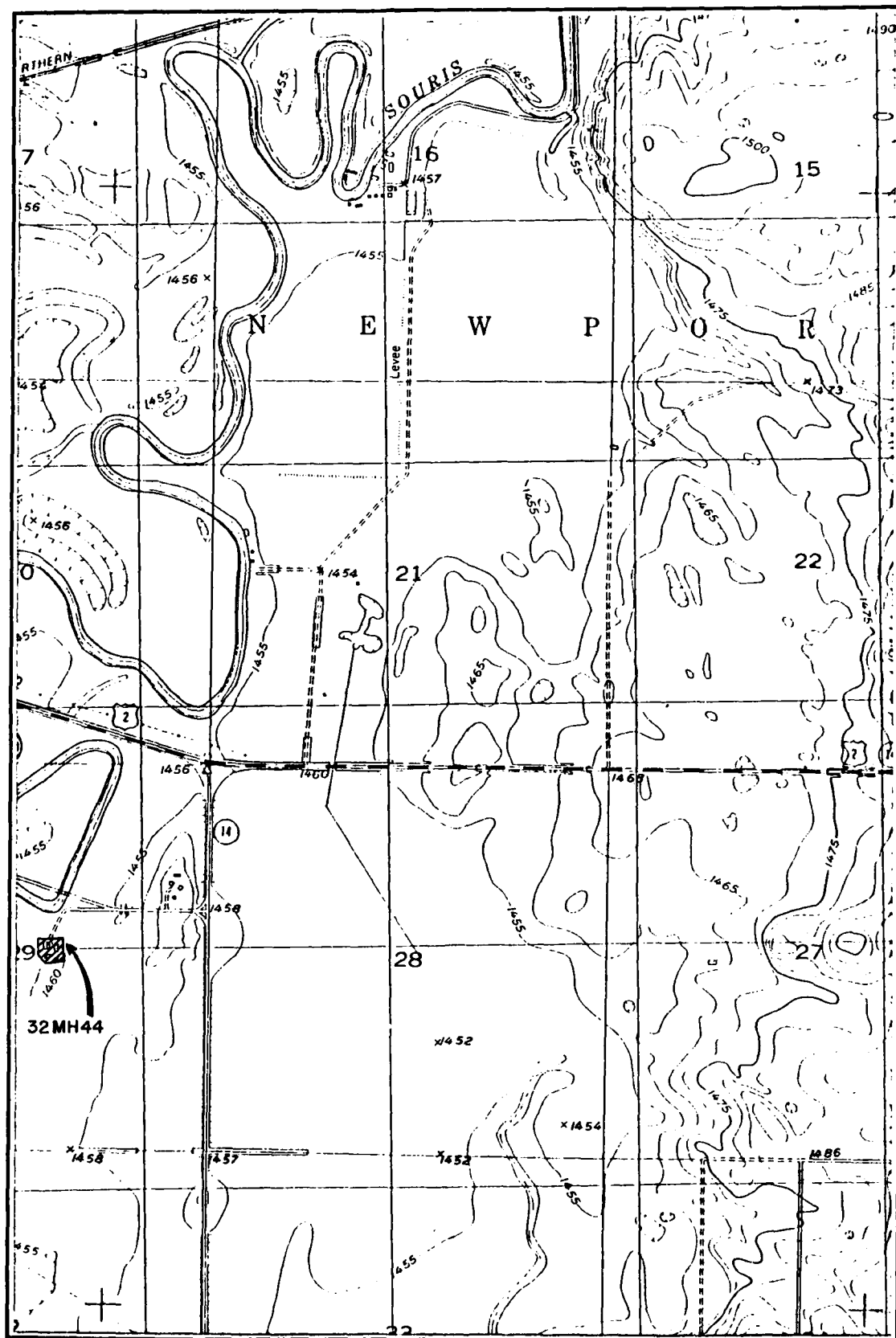
Site Description

The site is located on the east bank of the Souris River (Figure 19). The view from the site is open in all directions. There are five features and one structure on the site (Figure 20). The features consist of a two story frame residence, an equipment storage building, a barn, a work shop, and a granary. The structure is a corral system. Most of the features are in fair condition.

Feature 1 is a two story, frame, gable-roofed residence (Figure 21). It is sided with 1x2 clapboard and the roofing material is asphalt shingles. There is a cinder block chimney in the center of the roof and the structure has a concrete foundation. A new redwood deck is located on the east elevation. A gable-roofed, one story, mud room addition has been added on the west elevation. The addition has a wood shingle roof and 1x4 tongue and groove siding. The east elevation has two 1/1 double-hung windows on the upper floor, one 1/1 double-hung window on the lower floor, and one sliding glass door onto the deck. The south elevation has two 1/1 double-hung windows with aluminum 1/1 storms, and one single-entry metal door. The west elevation has two 1/1 double-hung windows on the upper floor, one 1/1 double-

*U.S. to Andrew Gilbertson, DB 55, p. 14; J. Armstrong and H. Bagley (administrators of the Gilbertson estate) to C.H. Schultz, DB 58, p. 523; Schultz to Casper Blessum et al., DB 112, p. 502; Blessum to Clarence and Margaret Follman, DB 119, p. 78, McHenry County Clerk and Recorder's Office.

Figure 19. Location map of 32MH44 (HRA 232).



0 1 2 3 4
thousand feet
1:24,000

U.S.G.S. 7 1/2 min. Quad. Towner, N.D.

Sec. 29 Township 156N Range 76W

County McHenry

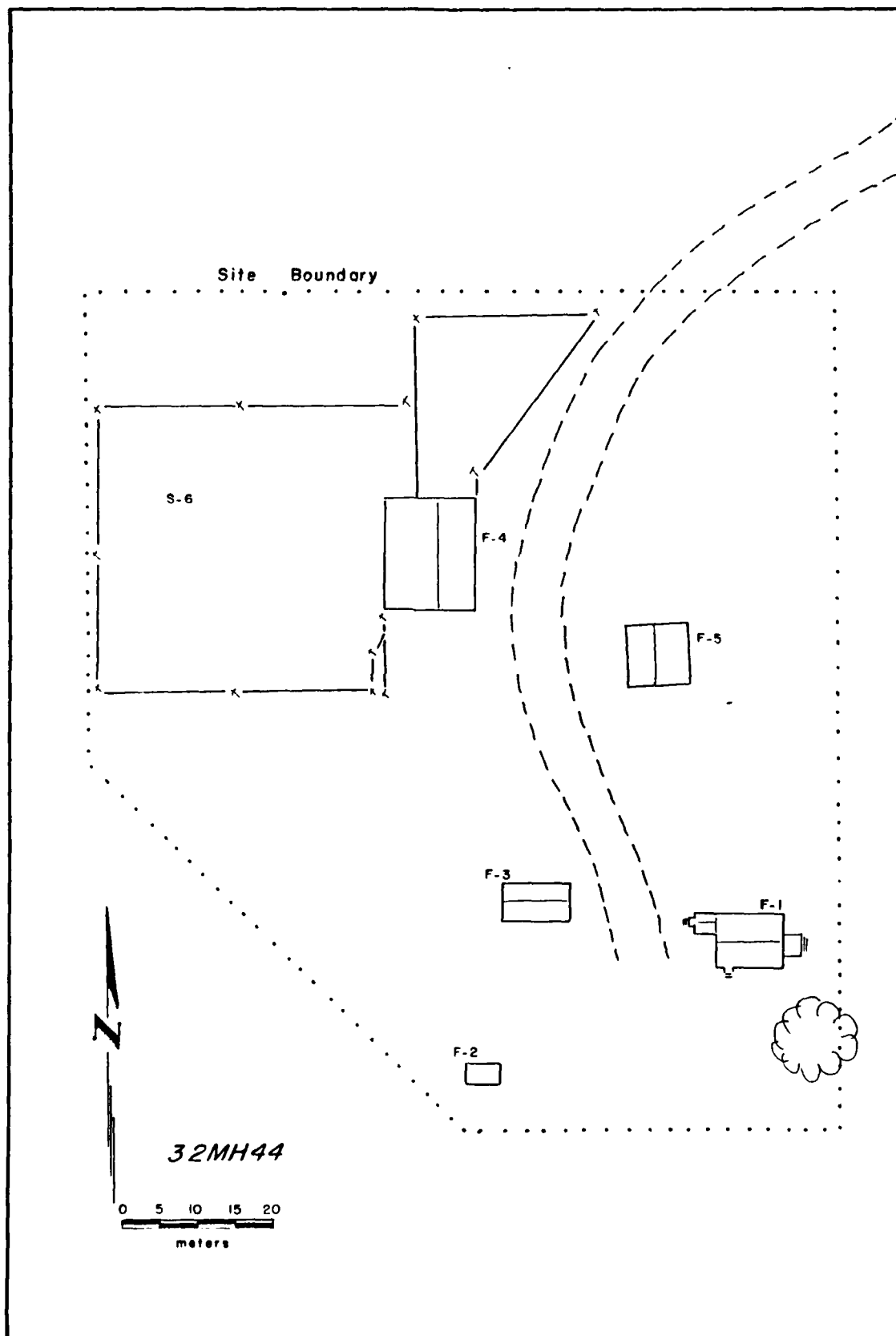


Figure 20. Plan map of 32MH44 (HRA 232).

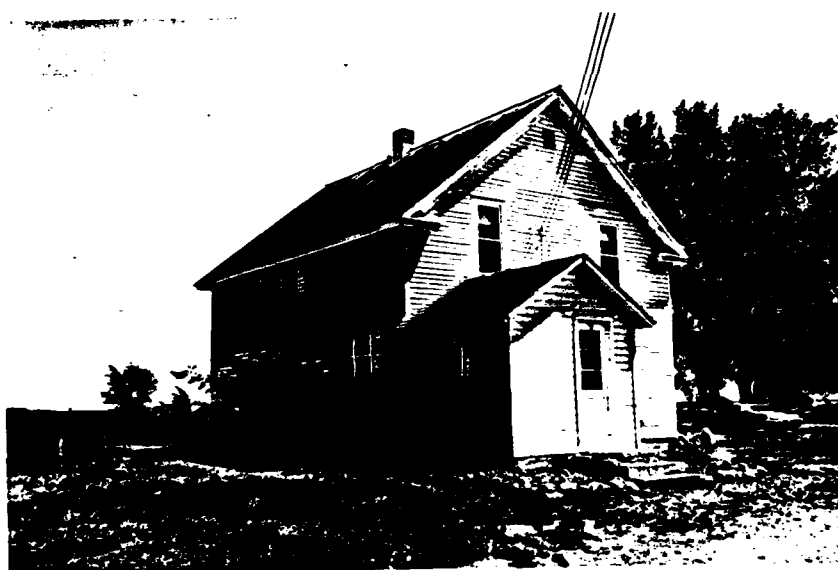


Figure 21. Looking southeast at Feature 1 of 32MH44 (HRA 232).

hung window on the lower floor, one single-entry doorway into the mud room, and one four-lite fixed-pane window on the southwest elevation of the mud room. The north elevation has one single-lite fixed-pane window on the upper floor, and three Anderson windows with aluminum storms. The feature has been extensively altered and no longer maintains integrity of association.

Feature 2 is a one story, shed-roofed, storage building with tongue and groove siding and an asphalt/concrete foundation. It has four three-lite fixed-pane windows on the south and one single-entry door on the east. The feature is not architecturally significant. Extensive deterioration of other features surrounding this building has compromised its integrity of association.

Feature 3 is a one story, frame, work shop and equipment storage shed. It has tongue and groove siding with a gable roof, asphalt roof shingles, and a concrete foundation. There is one vehicle entry with a sliding door on the south elevation, as well as a single-entry door and three window openings that are boarded over. The feature is not architecturally significant. Extensive deterioration of other features surrounding this building has compromised its integrity of association.

Feature 4 is a two and one-half story, frame, gable-roofed barn on a concrete foundation (Figure 22). The roof is covered with wood shingles and in the center of the roof is a center-set wooden vent. Siding is 1x4 tongue and groove. There is a shed-roofed addition running the full length of the west elevation. On the east elevation are five window openings on the first floor. There is one opening for loading/unloading hay on the second floor. The south elevation has doors on all openings. The door in the hay mow is hinged on the bottom, the door on the second floor is hinged on one side, and the two on the lower floor are sliding doors. The north elevation has a small, windowless opening on the upper floor. The shed addition on the west elevation is open for animal entry from the ground to halfway up the north elevation. There is a double entry on the main portion, with no door. The feature is in poor condition and the lack of maintenance has resulted in deterioration of the building, thus compromising its integrity. The feature is not architecturally significant.

Feature 5 is a one and one-half story, gable-roofed granary with asphalt roof shingles and 1x4 tongue and groove siding. The foundation consists of six full-length concrete beams. There are two grain unloading doors on the lower portion of the west elevation and one grain loading door on the upper portion of the west elevation. There is a small entry door on the upper floor of the south elevation, two grain loading doors on the upper floor, and one vehicle entry door with a sliding door on the lower floor of the south elevation. The feature was moved onto the site and therefore lacks integrity of association.

Structure 6 is an irregularly shaped corral system. The corral is constructed of wood posts with horizontally hung 2x6 milled lumber. The structure is not architecturally significant.

Historical Development

The land surrounding this site was patented to two individuals. In July 1893, the United States issued a patent for the N2 SW4 NE4 of Section 29, Township 156 North, Range 76 West, to George Conrad. Conrad sold the land (prior to obtaining his patent) to Emery Prouty in December 1892. Three years after Prouty purchased the parcel, he bought an adjacent piece of land from Thomas McDonough, who had obtained a patent for the land (N2 NW4 SE4) on June 8, 1889. Prouty sold both parcels to Ole Gilbertson.* Gilbertson, who owned a lumber and hardware store

*The transactions involving the N2 NW4 NE4 include U.S. to George Conrad, DB 6, p. 433; Conrad to Emery Prouty, DB 17, p. 487; Prouty to Ole Gilbertson, DB 3, p. 319. The transactions for the N2 NW4 SE4 include U.S. to Thomas McDonough, DB 6, p.

(continued...)



Figure 22. Looking northwest at Feature 4 of 32MH44 (HRA 232).

in Towner, was a land speculator and apparently never lived on the land.¹⁰ The Gilbertson family owned the property until 1937, when they sold it to William Swearson.¹¹

Agnes Swearson, William's wife and the present site owner, was able to provide little information regarding the dates of construction of the features and structures on the land. She and

⁹(...continued)
435; McDonough to Emery Prouty, DB 17, p. 613; Prouty to Gilbertson, DB 3, p. 319, McHenry County Clerk and Recorder's Office.

¹⁰Brown, McHenry County History, p. 454; Interview with Agnes Swearson, July 14, 1988.

¹¹Gilbertson to Alice (Gilbertson) Lansing, DB 94, p. 340; Lansing to William Swearson, DB 97, p. 355, McHenry County Clerk and Recorder's Office.

her husband had lived on the property for only a few years, and previously they had rented it to various individuals.¹²

Evaluation

Alterations to the dwelling (F-1) at the site, including the addition of a patio/deck on the east elevation and a door on the south elevation, have compromised the integrity of this building. In addition, according to the owners, the granary (F-4) was moved onto the site during the last ten years. The owners were unable to provide information about the dates of construction for the features. The site lacks integrity of association. None of the features are architecturally significant and the site is not associated with a prominent individual. The site does not meet the eligibility requirements for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

3.5 Site 32MH36 (HRA 320)

Site Description

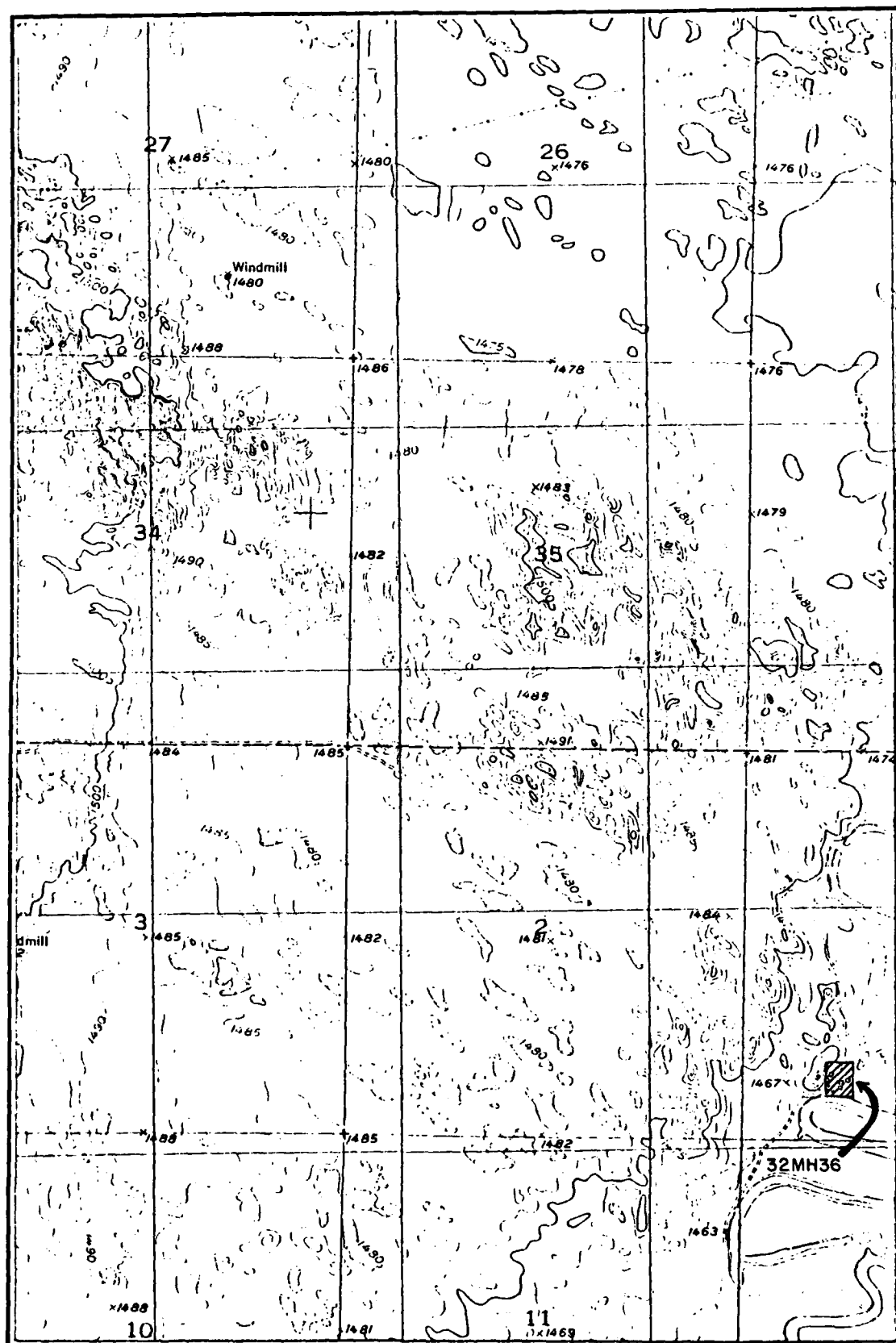
The Eaton farmstead is bounded by the cutbank of a coulee on the south, and is bisected by a private road that runs in a southwest to northeast direction (Figure 23). The farm house and other outbuildings are located on the south side of the road, while the corral, barn, and machine shed are located on the north side. The site consists of nine features and one structure (Figure 24). The features include two dwellings, a privy, a pump house, a storage building, two work shops, a barn, and a chicken coop. The structure is a corral system.

Feature 1 is a one story, wood frame, gable-roofed, L-shaped dwelling built in the early 1970s. It has split shingles on the roof and vertical paneling on the exterior walls, and rests on a concrete foundation. The house is in excellent condition. The feature is less than fifty years old and does not maintain historic association.

Feature 2 is a one story, wood frame, residence on a concrete foundation (Figure 25). It has a saltbox roof with a shed-roofed porch on the north elevation, partially enclosing an earlier, smaller porch with a gable roof. There is a gable-roofed addition on the west elevation and an interior chimney just west of the center of the structure. The east elevation of the house has a large one-lite picture window and one 1/1 double-hung window. There is a long, rectangular fixed-pane window on the north elevation. The porch on the north elevation has a single-entry door and the upper half of the porch walls are screened. The older porch with the gable roof has a diamond-

¹²Interview with Agnes Swearson, July 14, 1988.

Figure 23. Location map of 32MH36 (HRA 320).



U.S.G.S. 7 1/2 min. Quad. Denbigh, N.D.

Sec. 1 Township 155N Range 77W

County McHenry

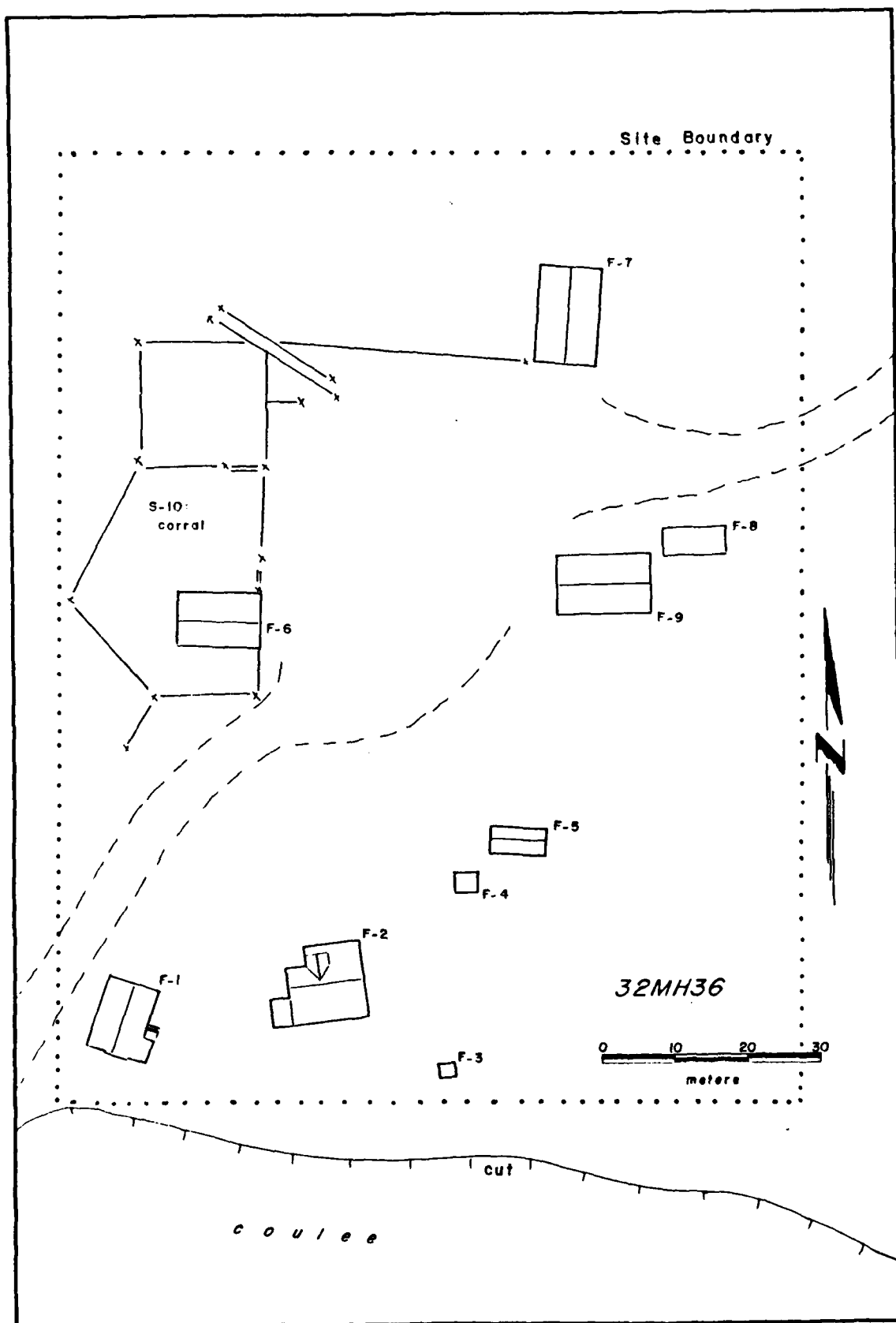


Figure 24. Plan map of 32MH36 (HRA 320).



Figure 25. Looking southeast at Feature 2 of 32MH36 (HRA 320).

shaped single-pane window and two 1/1 double-hung windows on its north elevation, and a 1/1 double-hung window on its west elevation. The west elevation of the house has three 1/1 double-hung windows, and a diamond-shaped window under the eave of the roof. The south elevation has two 1/1 double-hung windows and two 6/1 double-hung windows. All windows in the house have wood-framed storm windows or screens. The original portion of the house probably was built between 1910 and 1920, but the additions were constructed in the 1930s. The building is in good condition. The feature has been extensively altered and no longer maintains integrity of association.

Feature 3 is a wood frame privy with a shed roof. The roof is composed of asphalt shingles and the siding is 1x4 tongue and groove. There is a single-entry door on the east elevation and two window openings without windows on the west elevation. The privy probably was built in the early 1930s and is in good condition. The feature is not architecturally significant.

Feature 4 is a one story, brick, pump house. The shed roof is composed of asphalt shingles. There is a single-entry door on the south elevation. The pump house appears to date from the second decade of the twentieth century and is in fair condition. The addition of other features that are less than fifty years old has compromised the integrity of this feature.

Feature 5 is a one story, wood frame, gable-roofed storage building on a concrete foundation (Figure 26). It has asphalt shingles and 1x4 clapboard siding. There is a single-entry door and a 1/1 double-hung window on the east elevation. The south elevation has a single-entry door and four small fixed-pane windows. The west elevation has two small fixed-pane windows. On the north elevation are two small fixed-pane windows, one 1/1 double-hung window, and an exterior chimney. All the small fixed-pane windows are set in larger panels, which appear to have been inlaid in former double-hung window frames. The storage building probably was built around 1930-1935, but has been structurally altered since the 1960s. It is in good condition. The feature is not architecturally significant.

Feature 6 is a one and one-half story, wood frame, gable-roofed work shop on a concrete foundation (Figure 27). The roof is corrugated metal and the siding is a combination of 1x4 tongue and groove on the first floor and 1x10 vertical siding with battens on the upper half story. There are two three-lite fixed-pane windows and a one-lite fixed-pane window on the north elevation. On the east elevation are two four-lite fixed-pane windows and a vehicle entry with a sliding wooden door, with a hay loading door in the upper half story. There is another vehicle entrance on the west elevation. The work shop probably was built in the 1930s and is in good condition. The feature is not architecturally significant.

Feature 7 is a three story, wood frame barn with a vaulted, bellcast roof (Figure 28). There is a frame hip-roofed vent in the center of the roof. The building has asphalt shingles on the roof, 1x4 tongue and groove siding, and rests on concrete footers. There are two four-lite fixed-pane windows and a double-entry doorway with a sliding wooden door on the north elevation. The east elevation has seven four-lite fixed-pane windows. The west elevation has six four-lite fixed-pane windows. There are three four-lite fixed-pane windows on the upper floor of the south elevation, a large hay loading entry with two sliding doors on the middle floor, and a single vehicle entry with a sliding door on the ground level. The barn was probably built between 1915-1930 and is in good condition. The addition of other features that are less than fifty years old has compromised the integrity of this feature.

Feature 8 is a one story, wood frame, shed-roofed, chicken house (Figure 29). The structure has an asphalt shingle roof, 1x4 tongue and groove siding, and no visible foundation. There are single-entry doors on the east and south, and six window openings covered with chicken wire along the south elevation. The chicken house probably dates from around 1930-1945 and is in good condition. The feature is not architecturally significant.

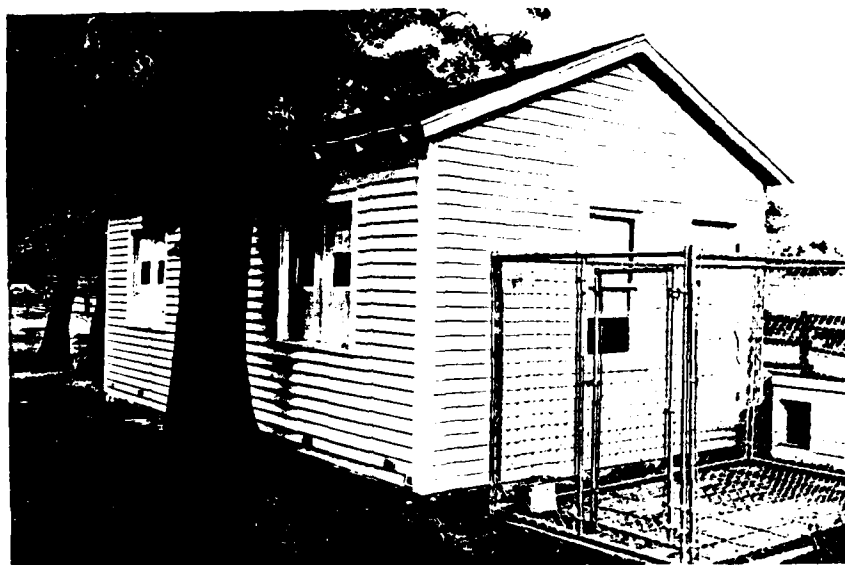


Figure 26. Looking northwest at Feature 5 of 32MH36 (HRA 320).



Figure 27. Looking northwest at Feature 6 of 32MH36 (HRA 320).



Figure 28. Looking southwest at Feature 7 of 32MH36 (HRA 320).

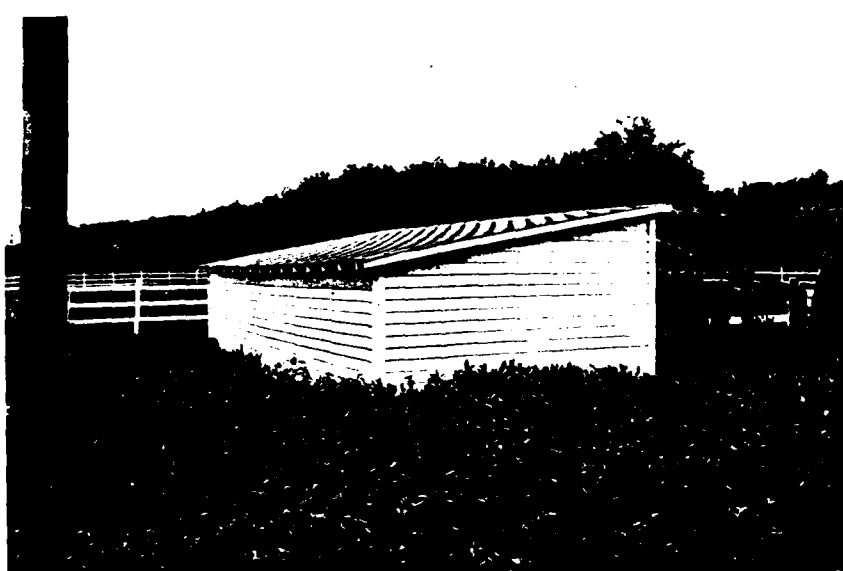


Figure 29. Looking southeast at Feature 8 of 32MH36 (HRA 320).

Feature 9 is a one story, wood frame, half-barrel-roofed, work shop (Figure 30). The east and west ends are sided with 1x4 tongue and groove siding, while the roof is composed of asphalt shingles. The structure rests on a concrete pad foundation. There is a single-entry door and a six-lite fixed-pane window on either side of a three-quarter-length vehicle entrance on the west elevation. On the east elevation are three 4/4 double-hung windows and a six-lite fixed-pane window. The building was constructed after 1945 and is in excellent condition. The feature is less than fifty years old and does not maintain historic association.

Structure 10 is a corral made of vertical poles and horizontal milled lumber siding. It may date from around 1930-1945 and is in good condition. The structure is not architecturally significant.

Historical Development

The Eaton family has owned the land surrounding the site since 1899, when James B. Eaton purchased the property from Louis and Adelle Belgrade. The Belgrades obtained a patent to the land from the United States on May 31, 1889.¹³ There is no information in the records regarding the Belgrades' tenure on the land.

Eaton arrived in the Devils Lake area in the early 1880s from Illinois. After traveling throughout the region, he selected the Souris River country as the location for his ranching operation. He began purchasing available lands from homesteaders who had decided to leave the region, and established a large cattle ranching operation. However, Eaton and subsequent members of the family rarely lived at the headquarters. They were involved in business ventures elsewhere and normally entrusted their ranching operation to a hired foreman or a relative.¹⁴

Evaluation

Several of the features at the site either are recent additions to the site or have been significantly altered, which has compromised the site's integrity of association. The site does not meet the eligibility requirements for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

¹³Belgrade to Eaton, DB 19, p. 401; U.S. to Belgrade DB 1, p. 100, McHenry County Clerk and Recorder's Office.

¹⁴McHenry County History, pp. 741-742.



Figure 30. Looking east at Feature 9 of 32MH36 (HRA 320).

3.6 Site 32MH37 (HRA 420)

Site Description

The site is located on the banks of an old channel of the Souris River (Figure 31). The view from the site is obscured in all directions by deciduous trees. There are nine features and one structure on the site (Figure 32).

Feature 1 is a one story, frame house with a hip roof, built in the 1960s. The roofing material is asphalt. The foundation is concrete. The feature is in good condition. This feature is less than fifty years old and does not maintain historic association.

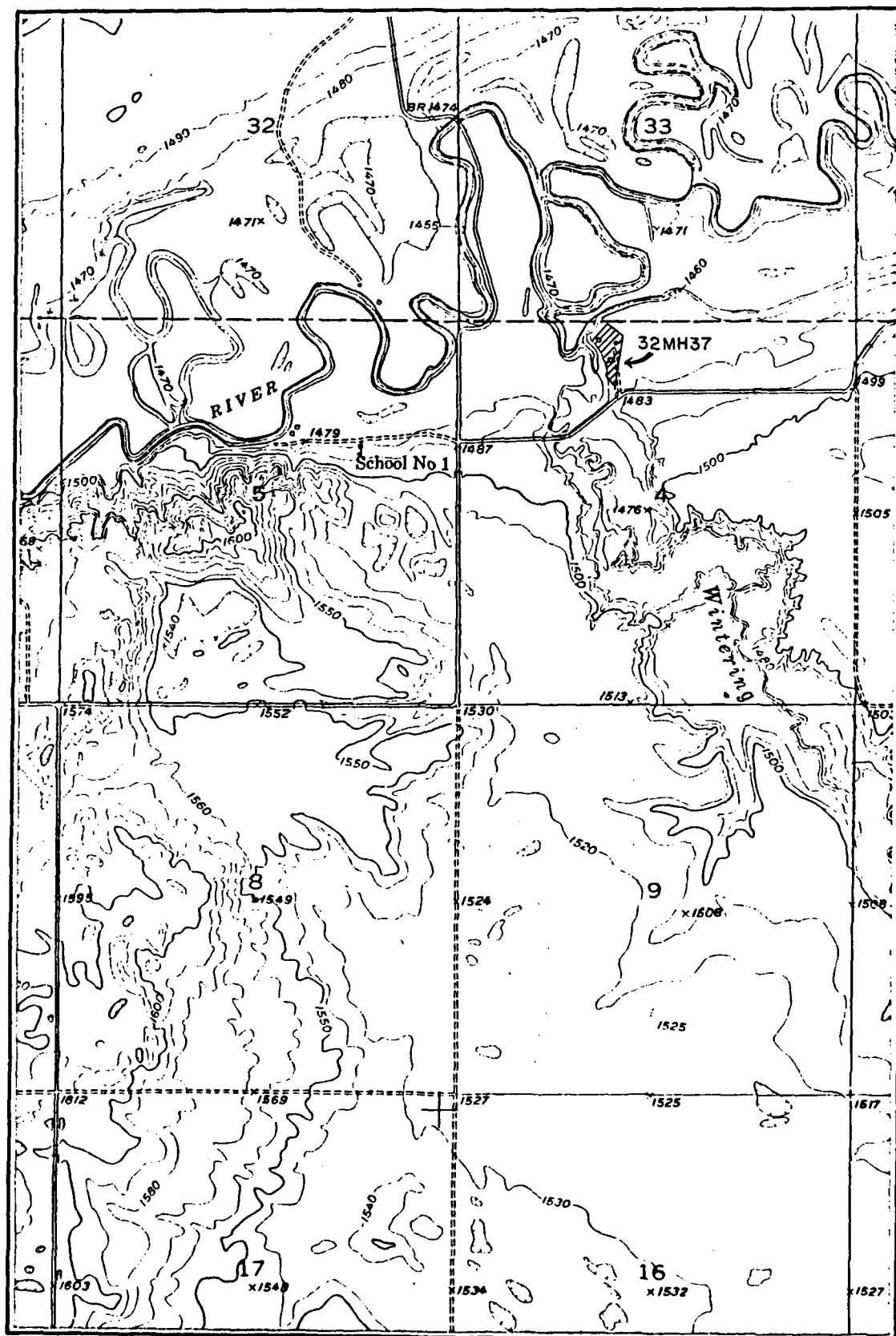
Feature 2 is a one story granary with a gable roof. The roofing material is asphalt shingles and the exterior siding is 1x4 clapboard. The foundation is concrete. There is a single-entry door on the south elevation. On the east elevation is a four-lite fixed-pane window. The feature is in good condition. The addition of other features that are less than fifty years old has compromised the integrity of this feature. Extensive deterioration of other features surrounding this building has compromised its integrity of association.

Feature 3 is a one story, frame, chicken house with a gable roof (Figure 33). The roofing material is asphalt shingles and there are two corrugated metal vents on the roof. The exterior siding is 1x4 clapboard and the feature rests on concrete footers. On the south elevation is a single-entry door and thirteen window openings, which have no wire or glass coverings. A single-entry door and three window openings are located on the west elevation. The feature is in good condition. The addition of other features that are less than fifty years old has compromised the integrity of this feature.

Feature 4 is a one story, frame brooding shed with a gable roof. The roofing material is asphalt shingles. The siding consists of vertically hung 1x4 boards. There is no foundation. A single-entry door is located on the south elevation. There are two window openings covered with chicken wire on the west elevation. On the east elevation are two four-lite fixed-pane windows. The feature is in good condition. The addition of other features that are less than fifty years old has compromised the integrity of this feature. Extensive deterioration of other features surrounding this building has compromised its integrity of association.

Feature 5 is a three story barn with a vaulted or arched roof (Figure 34). On the east elevation is a two story addition with a vaulted or arched roof. A one story shed-roofed addition

Figure 31. Location map of 32MH37 (HRA 420).



U.S.G.S. 7 1/2 min. Quad. Karlsruhe NE, N.D.
 Sec. 4 Township 154N Range 77W
 County McHenry

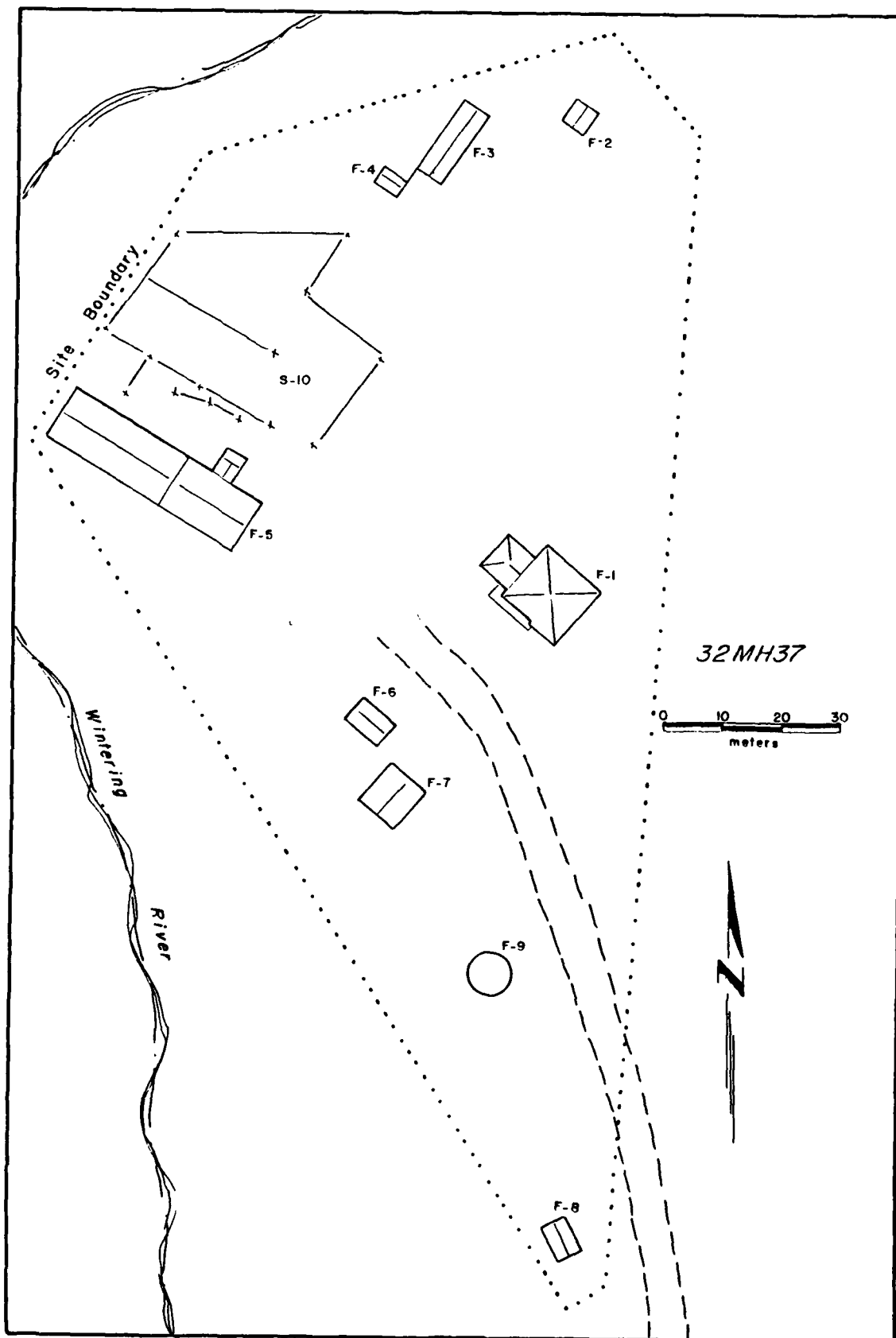


Figure 32. Plan map of 32MH37 (HRA 420).

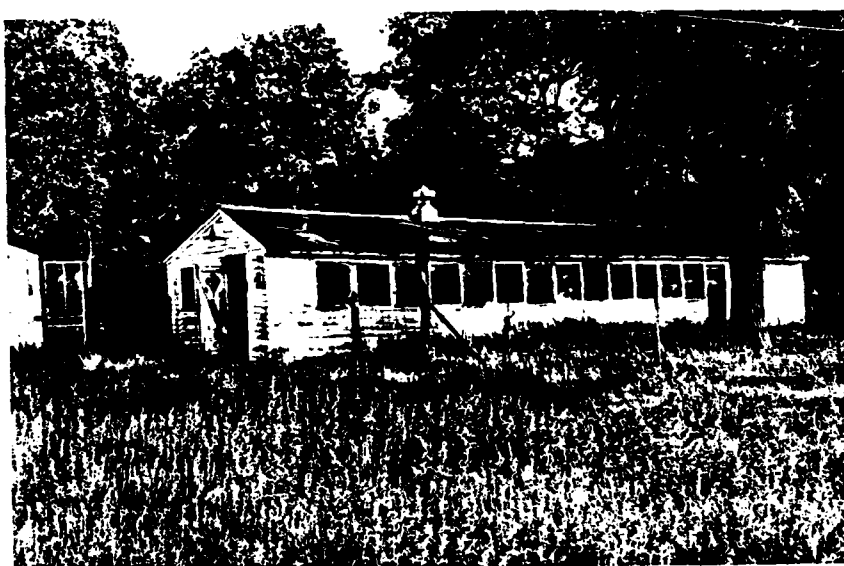


Figure 33. Looking northeast at Feature 3 of 32MH37 (HRA 420).



Figure 34. Looking west at Feature 5 of 32MH37 (HRA 420).

is attached to the east elevation of the two story addition. There is a long, two story, corrugated metal, machine shed attached to the north elevation of the feature. With the exception of the metal machine shed, the roofing material used throughout the feature is asphalt shingles, and the exterior siding is 1x4 tongue and groove. The foundation is concrete. The south elevation of the original part of the feature has two six-lite fixed-pane windows flanking the barn door on the first level. Immediately over the barn door is a hay opening. Two window openings are located above the hay opening. On the south elevation of the additions is a single-entry door and two 4/1 double-hung windows. A 1/1 double-hung window is located on the east elevation of the feature's one story addition. The north elevation has 20 four-lite fixed-pane windows. Located on the west elevation of the original part of the feature are five six-lite fixed-pane windows, a single-entry door, and a boarded up window opening. The metal shed addition has a wide metal door on its west elevation. The feature is in good condition. The feature has been extensively altered and no longer maintains integrity of association.

Feature 6 is a one story, wood frame storage shed and garage with a gable roof. The roofing material is wood shingles and the exterior siding is 1x4 clapboard. The foundation is concrete. There are two four-lite fixed-pane windows on the north elevation. On both the east and west elevations are three 4/4 double-hung windows and a single-entry door. A vehicle opening with a wooden sliding door is located on the south elevation. The feature is in good condition. The addition of other features that are less than fifty years old has compromised the integrity of this feature. Extensive deterioration of other features surrounding this building has compromised its integrity of association.

Feature 7 is a one and one-half story double garage with a gable roof. The roofing material is asphalt shingles and the exterior siding is 1x4 tongue and groove. The foundation is concrete. On the north elevation is a single-entry door. The west elevation has three four-lite fixed-pane windows. There are two vehicle entrances on the east elevation that have overhead sliding doors. Each door has four single-lite fixed-pane windows. The feature is in good condition. The feature is less than fifty years old and does not maintain historic association.

Feature 8 is a one story, frame, granary with a gable roof. The roofing material is asphalt shingles. The exterior siding is 1x4 clapboard. The foundation consists of three full length concrete beams. On the east elevation is a single-entry door. There are two unloading doors and one four-lite fixed-pane window on the north elevation. The south elevation has one unloading door and one four-lite fixed-pane window. The feature is in good condition. The addition of other features that are less than

fifty years old has compromised the integrity of this feature. Extensive deterioration of other features surrounding this building has compromised its integrity of association.

Feature 9 is a circular Butler-style granary with a cone-shaped roof. The roofing material and exterior siding is corrugated metal. It is in good condition. The feature is less than fifty years old and does not maintain historic association.

Structure 10 is a post and plank corral system in fair condition. The structure is less than fifty years old and does not maintain historic association.

Historical Development

This site was patented to Richard Copeland during 1890 and 1891. Copeland had settled in the area by 1885. Five years after his patent, Copeland sold part of his homestead to S.P. Hull. Hull later acquired the remainder of the homestead at a Sheriff's Sale.¹⁵ The property exchanged hands numerous times until the Burkhardtmeir family purchased it in 1946. The family sold the property to the current owners, Darwin and Marietta Moen, in 1978.¹⁶

¹⁵Richard Copeland, Receiver's Receipt, May 8, 1890, DB 17, p. 65; U.S. to Richard Copeland, October 24, 1891, DB 71, p. 450; Richard Copeland to S.P. Hull, January 28, 1895, DB 17, p. 592; Copeland to Hull, Sheriff Sale, December 18, 1899, DB 19, p. 455; McHenry County Clerk and Recorder's Office.

¹⁶J.P. Hull to Hanson, January 7, 1899, DB 18, p. 461; Sylvester P. Hull to Martin Hanson, December 26, 1905, DB 9, p. 139; Julius Hanson to Martin Hanson (Quit Claim), May 19, 1906, DB 9, p. 296; Martin Hanson to Luther Phillips, November 8, 1906, DB 39, p. 534; Luther and Nettie Phillips to S.O. Sampson, Sheriff's Sale, DB 41, p. 1; S.O. Sampson to Nathan Barnes, March 30, 1911, DB 25, p. 164; Barnes Brothers, Inc., to W.I. Norton, August 28, 1917, DB 61, p. 465; W.L. Norton to Caleb Wolfe, December 20, 1917, DB 70, p. 615; Emma Dupuis confirmed as owner, May 12, 1923, DB 62, p. 486; John Colby, Sheriff, to John and Margaret Geraghty, November 10, 1924, DB 63, p. 543; Margaret Geraghty to Louis Dupuis, August 25, 1925, DB 79, p. 168; Louis and Emma Dupuis to Citizens Bank of Rugby, October 12, 1929, DB 88, p. 439; Citizens Bank of Rugby to H.O. Lyngstad and Harold Nelson, September 18, 1939, DB 99, p. 230; Harold and Theresa Nelson and H.O. Lynstad to Joe and Adam Burkhardtmeir, February 29, 1946, DB 75, p. 289; Adam Burkhardtmeir sells and U.S. Farmers Home Administration guarantees loan to J. and Clara Burkhardtmeir, June 24, 1948, DB 119, p. 60; Adam Burkhardtmeir to John C. Burkhardtmeir, February, 11, 1959, DB 151, p. 138;

(continued...)

Evaluation

The addition of the main dwelling (F-1) in the 1960s and the addition of a large corrugated metal building onto the barn (F-5) has compromised the site's integrity of association. None of the features on the site are architecturally significant and the site is not associated with a prominent individual. The site does not meet the eligibility requirements for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

3.7 Site 32MH43 (HRA 430)

Site Description

The Hendrickson farmstead is located on a low bench, approximately 10 meters from the Souris River (Figure 35). The view from the site is obscured on all sides by a dense growth of deciduous trees. There are nine features and one structure on the site (Figure 36). One of the features is a one and one-half story log residence and the remaining features consist of frame outbuildings. The structure is a pole and frame corral system.

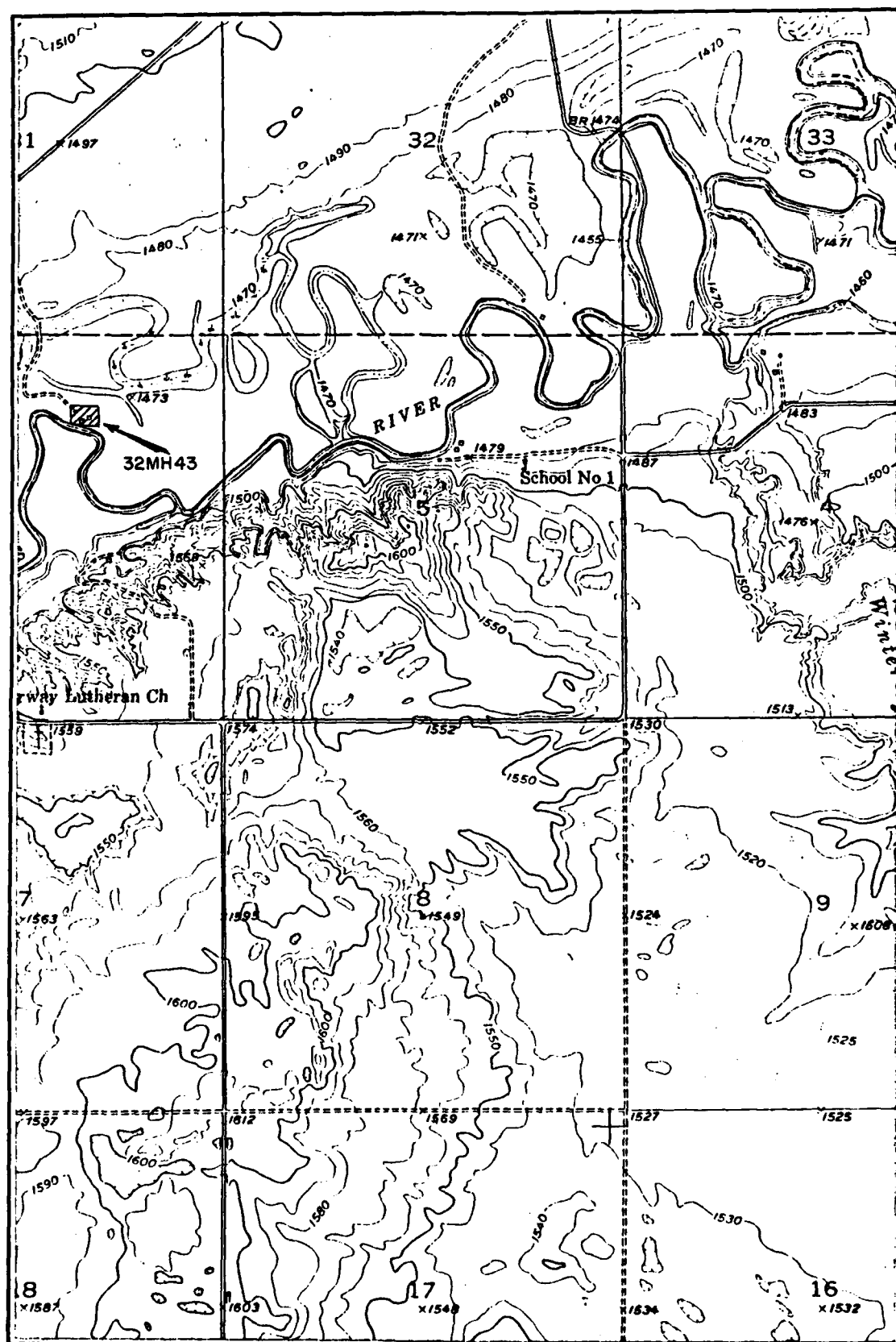
Feature 1 is a one and one-half story log dwelling with a gable roof (Figure 37). The logs are dovetail notched and the house is resting on a concrete foundation with a center-set brick chimney. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. There is a half hip-roofed, one story addition with a porch foundation on the north elevation. The siding on the addition is a combination of 1x4 clapboard on the lower half and vertical 1x4 siding on the upper half. There are four 2/2 double-hung windows on the north elevation -- two on the addition and two in the log structure on either side of the addition. There is a single-entry door in the east elevation of the addition. The east elevation of the log house has two 2/2 double-hung windows in the upper story and one 2/2 double-hung window in the lower story. The south elevation has two 2/2 double-hung windows. The house was built in the early 1900s and is in fair condition. The feature has been extensively altered and no longer maintains integrity of association.

Feature 2 is a wood frame privy with a shed roof. It is sided with horizontal 1x6 milled lumber siding and has no foundation. It was built in the early 1930s and is in good condition. The feature is not architecturally significant.

^{1*}(...continued)

John C. and La Vaughn Burkhartsmeir to Orland Grove, July 20, 1978, DB 204, p. 323; Orland and Alice Grove to Darwin and Marietta Moen, July 20, 1978, DB 173, p. 567, McHenry County Clerk and Recorder's Office.

Figure 35. Location map of 32MH43 (HRA 430).



0 1 2 3 4
thousand feet
1:24,000

U.S.G.S. 7 1/2 min. Quad. Karlsruhe NE, N.D.
Sec. 6 Township 154 N Range 77W
County McHenry

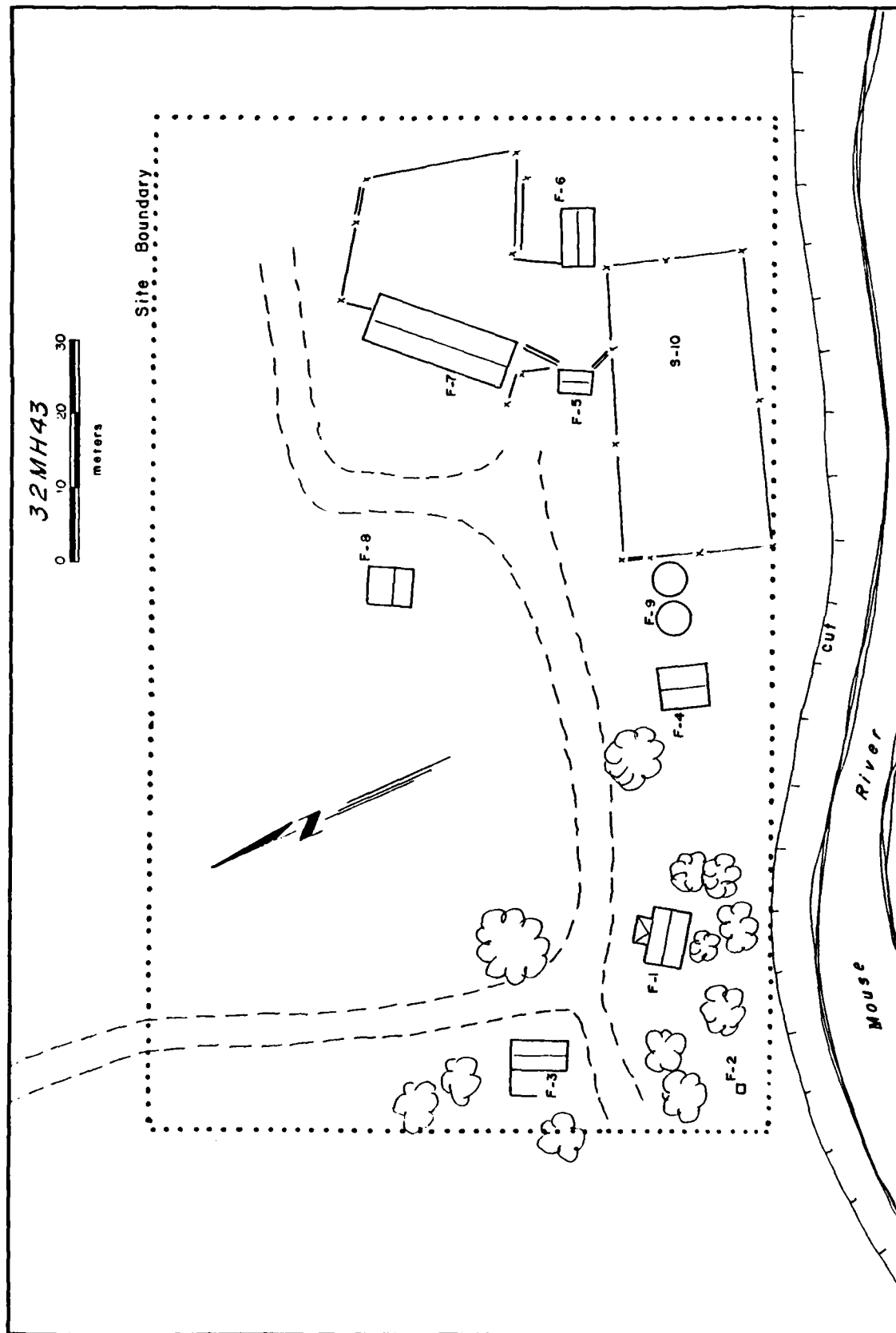


Figure 36. Plan map of 32MH43 (HRA 430).



Figure 37. Looking west at Feature 1 of 32MH43 (HRA 430).

Feature 3 is a two story, wood frame, gable-roofed granary, currently used as a storage shed. The building has wood shingles and 1x4 tongue and groove siding, with no foundation. There is a single-entry door opening on the second story of the south elevation, and a single vehicle entry on the ground level of the east elevation. The building apparently dates from around 1915-1920 and is in poor condition. The lack of maintenance has resulted in deterioration of the building, thus compromising its integrity.

Feature 4 is a one story, wood frame, gable-roofed garage on a concrete foundation. The garage has asphalt shingles, and narrow tongue and groove siding. There is a single vehicle entry on the north elevation with an overhead door that has two fixed-pane windows. There are two four-lite fixed-pane windows and a single-entry door on the west elevation, two four-lite fixed-pane windows on the east elevation, and four four-lite fixed-pane windows on the south elevation. The garage appears to have been built since 1945 and is in good condition. The feature is less than fifty years old and does not maintain historic association.

Feature 5 is a one and one-half story, wood frame, gable-roofed granary. It is roofed with wood shingles and sided with

1x4 tongue and groove siding. It has no visible foundation. There is a single-entry door on the northwest elevation, and grain loading doors on the northeast and southwest elevations. The building probably dates from between 1930 and 1945 and is in good condition. Extensive deterioration of other features surrounding this building has compromised its integrity of association.

Feature 6 is a one story, wood frame, gable-roofed barn. It has an asphalt shingle roof, 1x4 tongue and groove siding, and no foundation. It is open to the south and has no windows. The barn appears to have been built since 1945 and is in good condition. The feature is less than fifty years old and does not maintain historic association.

Feature 7 is a large pole barn. It has a gable roof and a concrete foundation, and is covered with corrugated metal sheeting. The barn probably was built after 1945. It is in good condition. The feature is less than fifty years old and does not maintain historic association.

Feature 8 is a one story, wood frame, storage building with a saltbox roof (Figure 38). It is roofed with wood shingles and sided with 1x4 clapboard. The building rests on a concrete foundation. There is a single-entry door on the east elevation and four six-lite fixed-pane windows on the south elevation. The storage building probably was built after 1945. It is now used partially for coal storage and is in good condition. The feature



Figure 38. Looking west at Feature 8 of 32MH43 (HRA 430).

is less than fifty years old and does not maintain historic association.

Feature 9 is a pair of one and one-half story, cylindrical Butler-type grain storage buildings composed of corrugated metal. These buildings are of recent construction and are in good condition. The feature is less than fifty years old and does not maintain historic association.

Structure 10 is a corral system, made with vertical wood poles and horizontal 2x6 finished wood planks. The corral may date from around 1930-1945 and is in good condition. The structure is not architecturally significant.

Historical Development

Arne Hirengan obtained a patent from the United States for the land surrounding the site on February 11, 1895. The Hirengan family owned the land until November 1909, when Arne's daughter

Lina sold the property to Eberhard Beck.¹⁷ Beck, who originally homesteaded less than a mile from the site, owned the land for only three years. In August 1912, he sold the property to H.A. Strand.¹⁸ Within four years, Strand sold the land to Lars Hendrickson.¹⁹ The Hendrickson family has owned the site since 1917. The current occupant and owner is Lauritz Hendrickson.

Mr. Hendrickson was unable to provide information regarding the development of the site. He indicated that the only building that was on the site when his father purchased it was the two story log house. The remaining buildings were constructed after 1917, and several were constructed after 1940.²⁰

Evaluation

The shed-roofed addition on the north elevation of the main residence (F-1) and the general deterioration of a number of the features on the site, plus the addition of several buildings since the 1950s, has compromised the site's integrity of association. None of the features are architecturally significant and the site is not associated with a prominent individual. The site does not meet the eligibility requirements for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

3.8 Site 32MH34 (HRA 451)

Site Description

The site consists of nine features and one structure, located on a low bench on the south side of the Souris River (Figure 39). Vegetation in and near the site consists of native grasses and deciduous trees. The view to the south, east, and west is obscured by vegetation, while the view to the north is partially obscured. Nine features and one structure are located on the site (Figure 40). The main residence has been extensively altered and several of the other features on the site have been

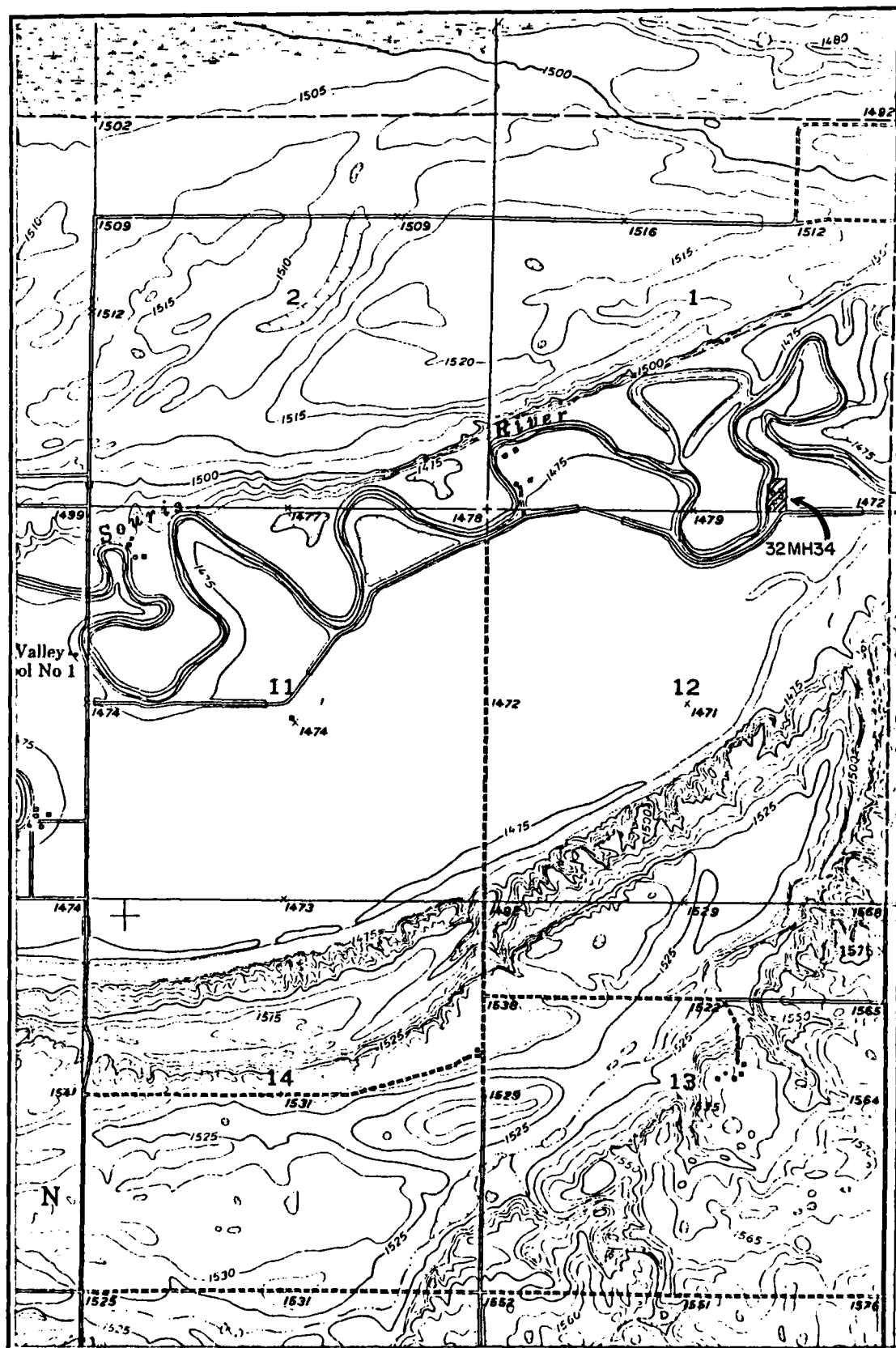
¹⁷U.S. to Arne Hirengan, February 11, 1895, DB 31, p. 136; Arne Hirengan to Lina Hirengan, DB 4, p. 536, Lina Hirengan to Eberhard Beck, DB 11, p. 72, McHenry County Clerk and Recorder's Office.

¹⁸Eberhard Beck to H.A. Strand, DB 49, p. 259, McHenry County Clerk and Recorder's Office; Brown, McHenry County History, p. 670.

¹⁹H.A. Strand to Lars Hendrickson, DB 26, p. 163, McHenry County Clerk and Recorder's Office.

²⁰Interview with Lauritz Hendrickson, July 15, 1988.

Figure 39. Location map of 32MH34 (HRA 451).



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thousand feet
1:24,000

U.S.G.S. 7 1/2 min. Quad. Karlsruhe NW, N.D.
Sec. 1 Township 54 N Range 78W
County McHenry

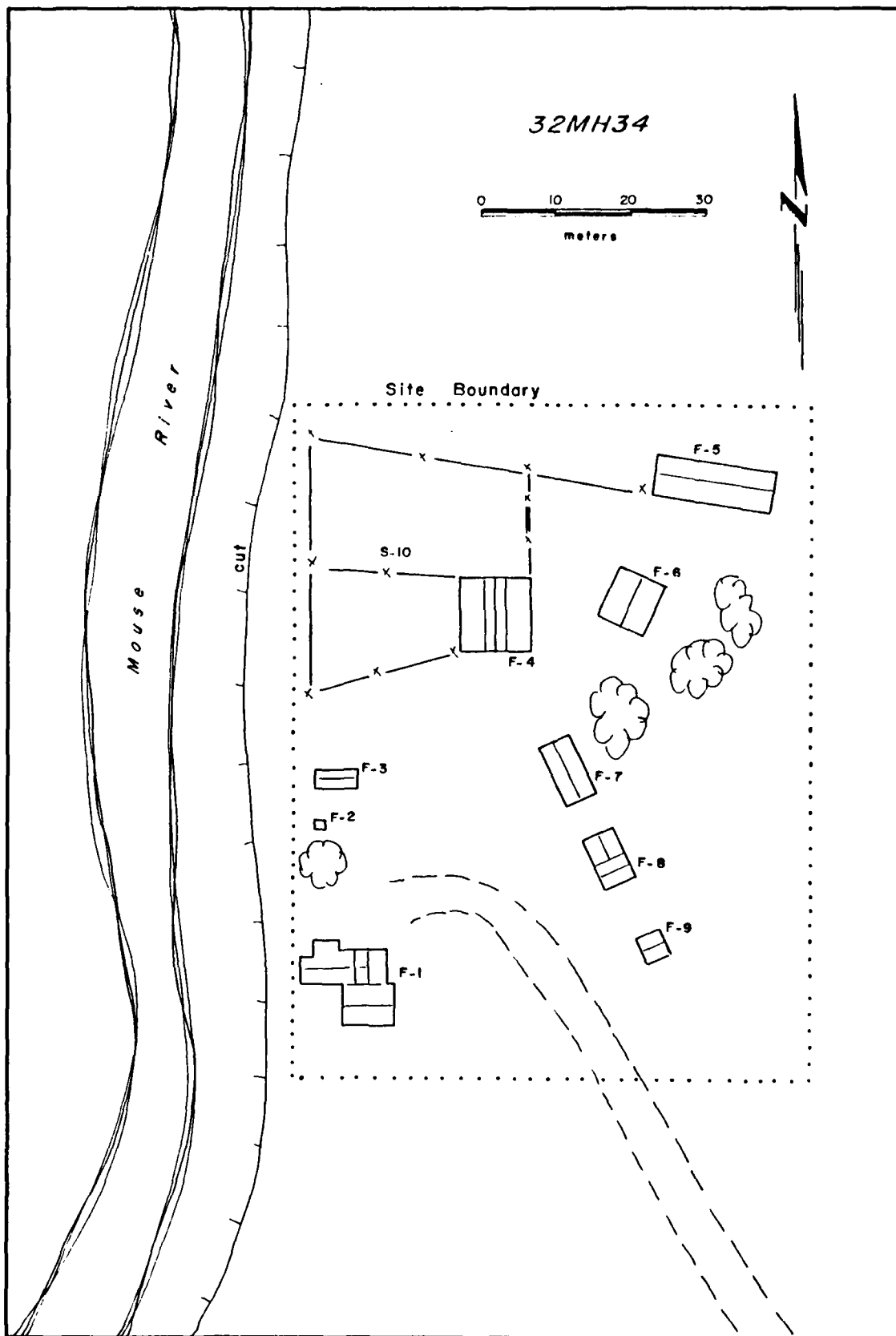


Figure 40. Plan map of 32MH34 (HRA 451).

either moved in or are in poor condition due to exposure to the elements and lack of maintenance.

Feature 1 is a two story, gable-roofed, frame residence with two additions: a two story gable-roofed addition to the north elevation of the original structure, and a one story addition to the two story addition (Figure 41). There is a shed-roofed porch on the east elevation, which is screened from floor to roof. There is a shed-roofed mud room on the north elevation of the feature. The original part of the feature is the original residence of the Espeseth family, who built it in 1889. The two story, northern addition was built in 1916. The roof line of the original portion of Feature 1 has an east/west orientation. The roof line of the two story addition has a north/south orientation and an interior brick chimney. The one story addition has a gable roof with an east/west orientation. This addition also has an interior brick chimney on the north side of the roof. The roofing material for all of the feature is asphalt shingles. The entire feature has aluminum exterior siding. The foundation is concrete. On the north elevation are four windows: a 2/1-lite double-hung, a 4/4-lite double-hung, a 1/1-lite double-hung, and a 2/2-lite double-hung. On the east elevation are two single-entry doors, one of which leads into the screened porch and the other into the mud room. There are a total of five 2/2-lite double-hung windows on the east elevation. On the south elevation of the two story part of the feature, there is a single-entry door and two 2/2-lite double-hung windows. There are two 2/2-lite double-hung windows on the east elevation of the first story addition. On the west elevation there is a cellar entrance and a 2/2-lite double-hung window. Feature 1 is in good condition. The feature has been extensively altered and no longer maintains integrity of association.

Feature 2 is a one story, frame outhouse with a shed roof (Figure 42). According to the present owner of the site, the outhouse was built by the Works Progress Administration in the late 1930s. The roofing material is wood shingles, the exterior siding is 1x4 tongue and groove, and there is no foundation. On the east elevation is a single-entry door. The feature is in good condition. The feature is not architecturally significant and the addition and/or alteration of a number of the features on the site has compromised its integrity.

Feature 3 is a one story garage with a gable roof (see Figure 42). It was built in 1935. Probably once used as a buggy shed, the western three-quarters of the feature is the original portion, and the eastern one-quarter is an addition, which is separating from the original. The roofing material is wood shingles and the exterior siding is comprised of tongue and groove. The foundation is concrete. There is a single vehicle entry with two hinged doors on the east elevation. The feature



Figure 41. Looking west at Feature 1 of 32MH34 (HRA 451).



Figure 42. Looking northwest at Feature 2 (left) and Feature 3 (right) of 32MH34 (HRA 451).

is in fair condition. The feature has been extensively altered and no longer maintains integrity of association.

Feature 4 is a three story, frame barn with a gambrel roof (Figure 43). It was built in 1916. The roofing material is wood shingles. The exterior siding is 1x4 tongue and groove. The foundation is concrete. There are four four-lite fixed-pane windows on the south elevation. A hay door is located below the hay hood on the third floor of the south elevation. On the first floor of the south elevation is a double-entry with a sliding door. On the west and east elevation are four four-lite fixed-pane windows. There is a single-entry door on the north elevation. The feature is listing badly to the east and is in fair condition. Because of alterations of other features surrounding this feature and their resultant loss of integrity, the integrity of this feature has been compromised.

Feature 5 is a one story, frame, chicken house with a gable roof, built in 1928. The roofing material is wood shingles and the exterior siding is 1x4 tongue and groove. There is no foundation. On the west elevation of the structure are seven 12-lite fixed-pane windows and a single-entry door. A double-entry vehicle opening with sliding doors is located on the east half. The feature is in good condition. Extensive deterioration of other features surrounding this building has compromised its integrity of association.

Feature 6 is a one and one-half story, frame, granary with a gable roof, built in 1916. The roofing material is wood shingles and the exterior siding is wood tongue and groove. The foundation is concrete. On the south elevation is a four-lite fixed-pane window and a double vehicle entry. A vehicle entry with sliding doors is located on the north. The feature is sagging and listing to the east. The feature is in poor condition and the lack of maintenance has resulted in deterioration of the building, thus compromising its integrity.

Feature 7 is a one and one-half story storage building with a gable roof (Figure 44). The roofing material is corrugated metal. The exterior siding is 1x4 tongue and groove. Large rocks make up the foundation. There is a single-entry door on both the east and west elevations. The feature is in fair condition. Extensive deterioration of other features surrounding this building has compromised its integrity of association.

Feature 8 is a one story storage building with a gable roof (see Figure 44). The feature appears to be two buildings joined together. The roofing material is wood shingles. The exterior siding is comprised of tongue and groove. The feature rests on a rock foundation. On the west elevation is a boarded up window opening and two single-entry doors. The feature is in fair



Figure 43. Looking north at Feature 4 of 32MH34 (HRA 451).



Figure 44. Looking east at Feature 7 (left) and Feature 8 (right) of 32MH34 (HRA 451).

condition. The feature has been extensively altered and no longer maintains integrity of association.

Feature 9 is a small, frame, half-barrel-roofed structure used as a brooding house for chickens. It was built in 1945. The roofing material is wood shingles. The exterior siding is tongue and groove. There is no foundation. The feature is in good condition. The feature is less than fifty years old and does not maintain historic association.

Structure 10 is a corral system in fair condition. The structure is not architecturally significant.

Historical Development

Halvor Addsen obtained a patent to the land surrounding the site from the United States on June 22, 1886. Addsen sold the land to Erik Espeseth three years later, on August 10, 1889. The Espeseth family has owned the land since 1889.²¹ Erik constructed a log house on land that he had purchased from his nephew.²² Joyce Espeseth, the current owner, informed the HRA field crew that Feature 1 was the original log house. The building is currently sided with aluminum and the Espeseth family has added several additions to the structure since it was built in the mid-1880s. Feature 1 is the only extant improvement from the original Erik Espeseth homestead. The remaining features date from early 1900s to the 1950s.²³

Evaluation

The site lacks integrity of association due to extensive alterations to the main residence (F-1) and the addition to the site of several other features. In addition, a number of the original features are in poor or fair condition due to a lack of maintenance. None of the buildings are architecturally significant and the site is not associated with a prominent individual.

²¹General Land Office, Receiver's Receipt, DB 17, p. 5; Addsen to Espeseth, DB 17, p. 397, McHenry County Clerk and Recorder's Office. A number of deed transactions transfer the land from one member of the Espeseth family to another. These transactions are located in the following deed books: DB 11, p. 274; DB 78, p. 184; DB 96, p. 463; DB 166, p. 299; DB 194, p. 244, McHenry County Clerk and Recorder's Office.

²²Brown, McHenry County History, p. 233.

²³Interview with Joyce Espeseth, July 13, 1988.

3.9 Site 32MH42 (HRA 452)

Site Description

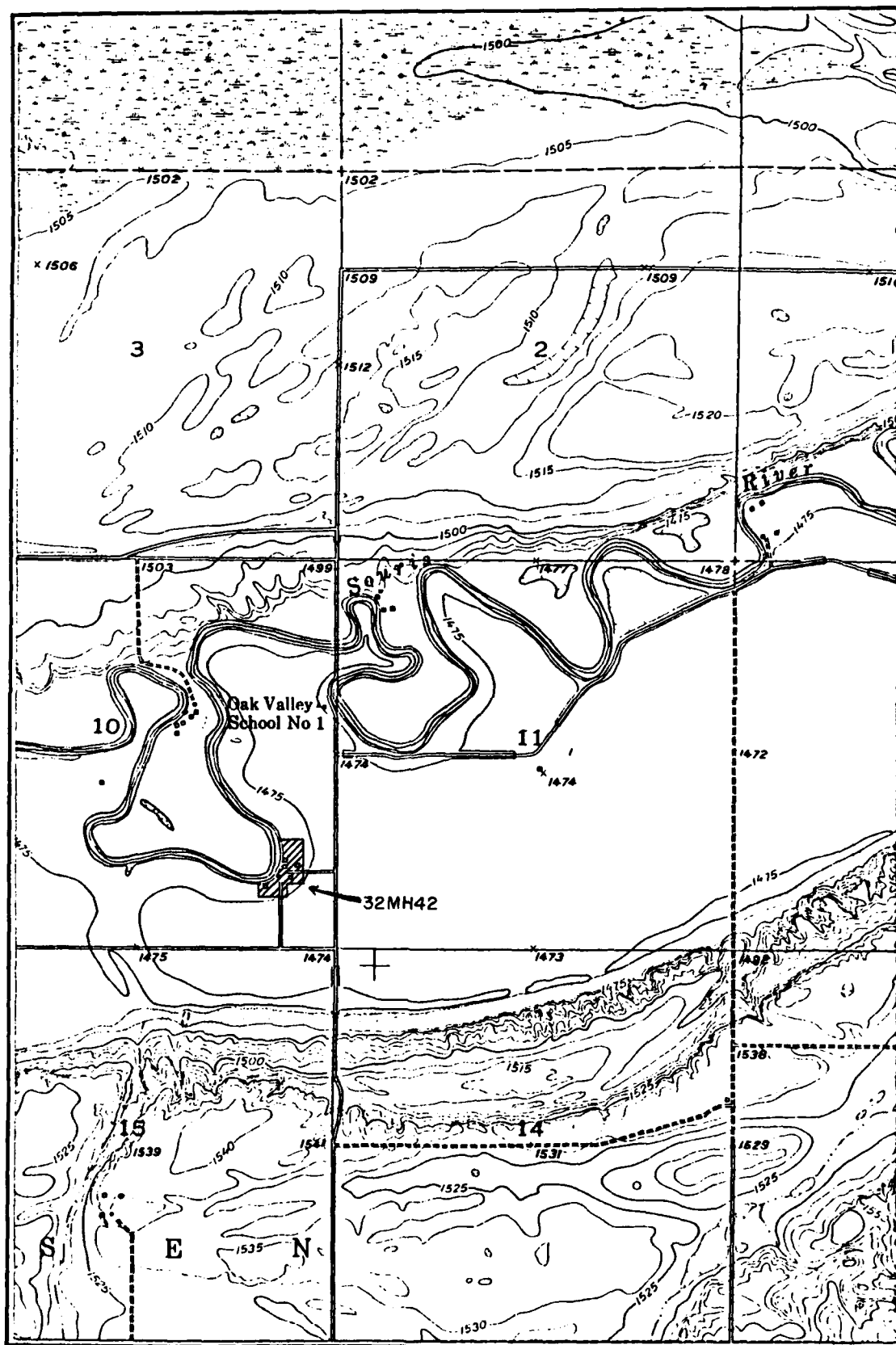
This farmstead site consists of fifteen buildings and a corral, spread in a north/south direction along a bend in the Souris River. The site area is bounded on the west by the cutbank of the river, and accessed by a two-track road from the east (Figure 45). The buildings are generally in fair condition and the farmstead has not been occupied for the past ten years. There are fifteen features and one structure on the site (Figure 46). The features include a granary, six storage buildings, a privy, a dwelling, three garages, a chicken coop, and two animal shelters. The structure is a corral system. Most of the features at the site are in fair to poor condition. The site has not been occupied for a number of years and the buildings have not been maintained.

Feature 1 is a one and one-half story, wood frame, gable-roofed granary, which was last used for storage. It has asphalt shingles, 1x4 tongue and groove siding, and no foundation. There is a grain loading opening on the upper half story and two small unloading doors at ground level on the west elevation of the building. On both the north and south elevations, there are double-entry doorways with sliding wooden doors. The east elevation has a single-entry door on the top half story, accessed by a ladder attached to the wall, and two small grain doors on the ground level. The feature appears to date from between 1915 and 1930. The feature is in poor condition and the lack of maintenance has resulted in deterioration of the building, thus compromising its integrity.

Feature 2 is a one story, wood frame, shed-roofed storage building. The roof is composed of rolled asphalt, the walls are covered by 1x4 tongue and groove siding, and there is no foundation. There is a single-entry door on the east elevation, a four-lite double-hung window on the south elevation, and a four-lite fixed-pane window on the west elevation. The feature dates from around 1930 to 1945. The feature is in poor condition and the lack of maintenance has resulted in deterioration of the building, thus compromising its integrity.

Feature 3 is a wood frame outhouse with a shed roof. It has asphalt shingles and 1x4 tongue and groove siding, with a single-entry door on the east elevation. The outhouse appears to date from between 1930 and 1945. The feature is in poor condition and the lack of maintenance has resulted in deterioration of the building, thus compromising its integrity. The feature is not architecturally significant.

Figure 45. Location map of 32MH42 (HRA 452).



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thousand feet
1:24,000

U.S.G.S. 7 1/2 min. Quad. Karlsruhe NW, N.D.
Sec. 10 Township 154N Range 78W
County McHenry

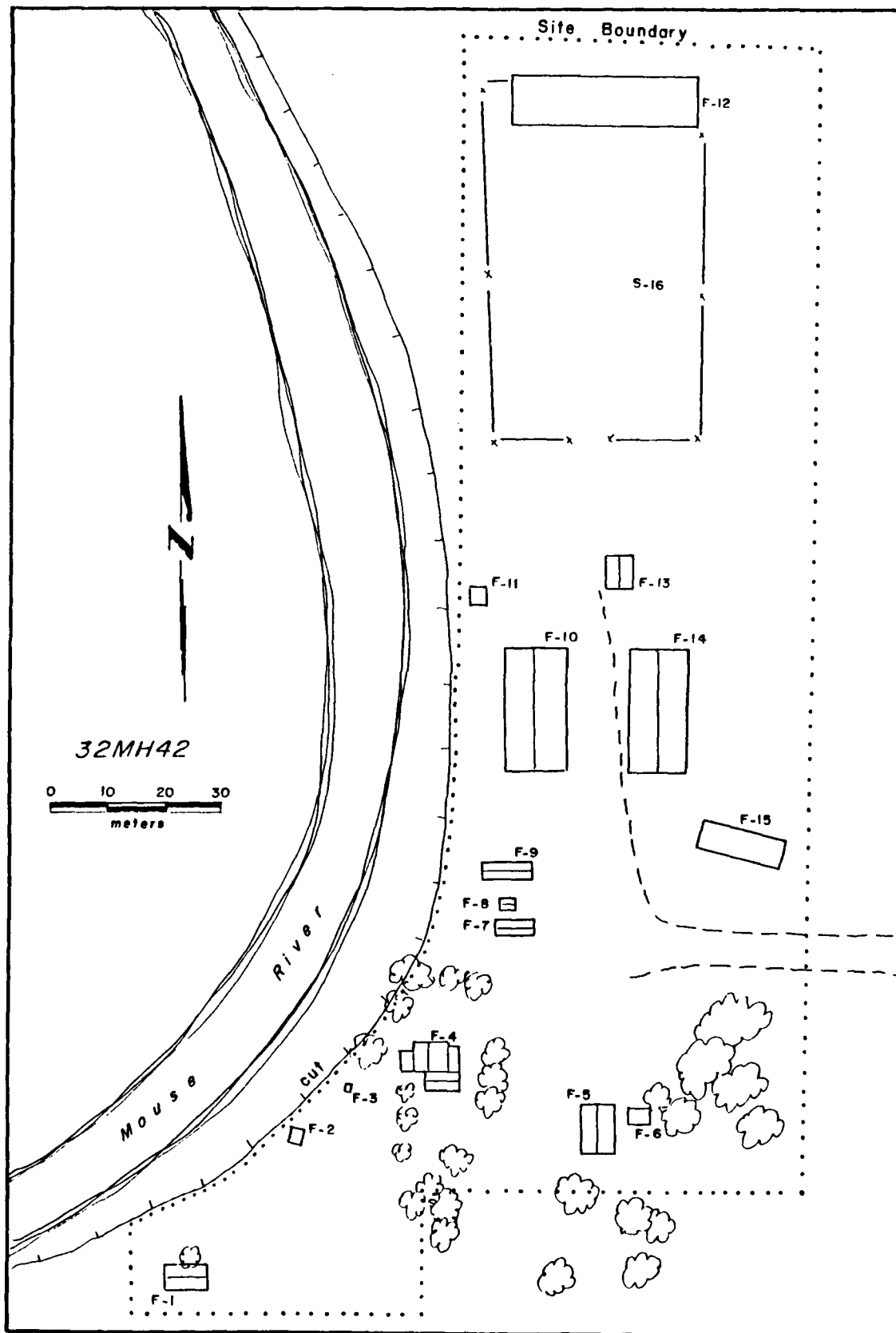


Figure 46. Plan map of 32MH42 (HRA 452).

Feature 4 is a two story, wood frame, gable-roofed dwelling with numerous additions (Figure 47). It is roofed with wood shingles, built with 1x4 shiplap siding, and rests on a concrete foundation. There are brick chimneys near the southeast and southwest corners of the house. The original portion of the structure is rectangular, with gables on the east and west elevations. The gables display decorative shingles. The west elevation of this portion has one 2/2 and one 1/1 double-hung window on the second floor and a 1/1 double-hung window centered on the ground floor. The south elevation has two 1/1 double-hung windows on the ground floor only. The east elevation has two 1/1 double-hung windows on the second floor and a three-lite fixed-pane window on the ground floor. There is a two story addition on the north elevation, with gabled roof, two 1/1 double-hung windows on the second floor, and a two-lite fixed-pane window on the ground floor. The west and east elevations are adjoined by a second two story addition and a shed-roofed addition, respectively. The second two story addition has a gable but no windows or doors on the west elevation, a gabled 1/1 double-hung window on the second floor of the south elevation, two 2/2 double-hung windows on the ground floor, and a gabled 1/1 double-hung window on the second floor of the north elevation. There is a shed-roofed addition on a porch foundation in the southeast corner, with a single-entry door and four 1/1 double-hung windows on the east elevation and two 1/1 double-hung windows on the south elevation. A smaller shed-roofed addition on the north elevation has a single-entry doorway with an aluminum screen door. The house was built apparently between 1915 and 1930, and is now vacant. The feature has been extensively altered and no longer maintains integrity of association. The feature is in poor condition and the lack of maintenance has resulted in deterioration of the building, thus compromising its integrity.

Feature 5 is a one story, wood frame, gable-roofed garage. It has a corrugated metal roof, 1x4 tongue and groove siding, and stands on a concrete foundation. There is a double-entry door with two sliding wood doors for a vehicle on the north elevation. The west elevation has a single-entry door and two 1/1 double-hung windows. There is a two-lite fixed-pane window on the south elevation and two two-lite fixed-pane windows on the east elevation. The garage appears to date from 1930-1945. The feature is in poor condition and the lack of maintenance has resulted in deterioration of the building, thus compromising its integrity.

Feature 6 is a one story, wood frame, shed-roofed storage building. It has a corrugated metal roof, 1x4 tongue and groove siding, and no foundation. There is a window opening but no window on the west elevation, a single-entry door on the north elevation, and one 2/2 fixed-pane window on the east elevation. This feature dates from around 1930-1945. The feature is in poor



Figure 47. Looking southwest at Feature 4 of 32MH42 (HRA 452).

condition and the lack of maintenance has resulted in deterioration of the building, thus compromising its integrity.

Feature 7 is a one story, wood frame, gable-roofed garage, with wood shingles, tongue and groove siding, and no foundation. There is a single vehicle entry with two hinged wood doors on the east elevation, and window openings without windows on the west and south elevations. The garage dates from around 1930-1945. The feature is in poor condition and the lack of maintenance has resulted in deterioration of the building, thus compromising its integrity.

Feature 8 is a one story, wood frame, gable-roofed storage building. It has asphalt shingles, 1x4 tongue and groove siding, and no foundation. A single-entry door on the west elevation is its only opening. The storage building probably was built between 1930 and 1945. The feature is in poor condition and the lack of maintenance has resulted in deterioration of the building, thus compromising its integrity.

Feature 9 is composed of two single story gable-roofed buildings joined together and converted to a chicken coop (Figure 48). The east half of the feature is made of dovetail-notched logs and is covered with a combination of 1x4 tongue and groove



Figure 48. Looking northwest at Feature 9 of 32MH42 (HRA 452).

siding and 1x10 milled lumber. The roof is gabled and composed of wood shingles. The west half of the building is wood frame with a gabled roof and 1x4 tongue and groove siding. None of the structure has a foundation. All the windows and doors are on the south elevation. In the log portion of the building, there is a hinged, single-entry door with four-lite fixed-pane windows on either side of it. All but two of the window panes are missing. In the wood frame portion, there is a hinged single-entry door with a window opening covered with chicken wire on one side, and two twelve-lite fixed-pane windows on the other side. The right fixed-pane window is half missing. The chicken coop appears to date from 1900 to 1915. The feature has been extensively altered and no longer maintains integrity of association. The feature is in poor condition and the lack of maintenance has resulted in deterioration of the building, thus compromising its integrity.

Feature 10 is a large, metal frame, metal-sheathed storage building with a gabled roof. The building is in two sections, each having a large entry on both the north and south ends. The building stands on a concrete pad foundation and was built in 1978 or 1979. It is in good condition. The feature is less than fifty years old and does not maintain historic association.

Feature 11 is a small, wood frame, shed-roofed storage building. The roof is of rolled asphalt, the walls are of 1x4 tongue and groove siding, and there is no foundation. A single-entry doorway without any door and two window openings are on the east elevation. The storage building was built around 1930-1945 but was apparently moved to its present location. The feature was moved onto the site and therefore lacks integrity of association. The feature is in poor condition and the lack of maintenance has resulted in deterioration of the building, thus compromising its integrity.

Feature 12 is a shed-roofed pole barn. Its log frame is sided with wood poles on three sides and is covered with sheet metal. The barn has no foundation. It appears to have been built since 1945. The feature is in poor condition and the lack of maintenance has resulted in deterioration of the building, thus compromising its integrity. The feature is less than fifty years old and does not maintain historic association.

Feature 13 is a one story, wood frame, gable-roofed garage. It has corrugated metal roofing, 1x10 milled lumber siding, no foundation, and an interior dirt floor. There is a single vehicle opening on the south elevation. The feature appears to date from 1930 to 1945. The feature is in poor condition and the lack of maintenance has resulted in deterioration of the building, thus compromising its integrity.

Feature 14 is a large metal storage building, similar to Feature 10, with the addition of a single-entry door in the southwest corner and two fixed-pane window openings. This building was constructed in 1978 or 1979. The feature is less than fifty years old and does not maintain historic association.

Feature 15 is a shed-roofed barn. It has a log and pole frame with 1x4 tongue and groove siding and wood shingle roofing. There are three double entries with sliding doors on the south elevation. The barn was probably built between 1930 and 1945. The feature is in fair condition and the lack of maintenance has resulted in deterioration of the building, thus compromising its integrity.

Structure 16 is a corral with wood pole fencing, which probably was built since 1945. It is in fair condition. The structure is less than fifty years old and does not maintain historic association.

Historical Development

This site initially was settled and patented by Martha S. (Hestnas) Larson. In 1899, Martha and her husband Alfred Larson sold the homestead to Herbrand T. Lee, an early homesteader and

stockman in the area.²⁴ A successful cattle rancher, Lee added the homestead to his sizable holdings in Township 154 North, Range 78 West. The Lee family retained possession of the site until 1948, a tenure of nearly 50 years. After 1948, the site exchanged hands numerous times until Bud Hulton acquired it in 1977.²⁵ There is little information in available records regarding the development of this site. Many of the features were probably constructed while the Lee family owned the site. However, this assumption is based on professional observation and can not be confirmed.

Evaluation

None of the features on the site are architecturally significant. The present owner had very little information about the site. The main dwelling at the site has been significantly altered over the years and a number of buildings have been added to the site, which compromises its historic integrity. In addition, most of the buildings are in fair to poor condition due to a prolonged period of abandonment. The site is not associated with a prominent individual. The site does not meet the eligibility requirements for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

3.10 Site 32MH35 (HRA 454)

Site Description

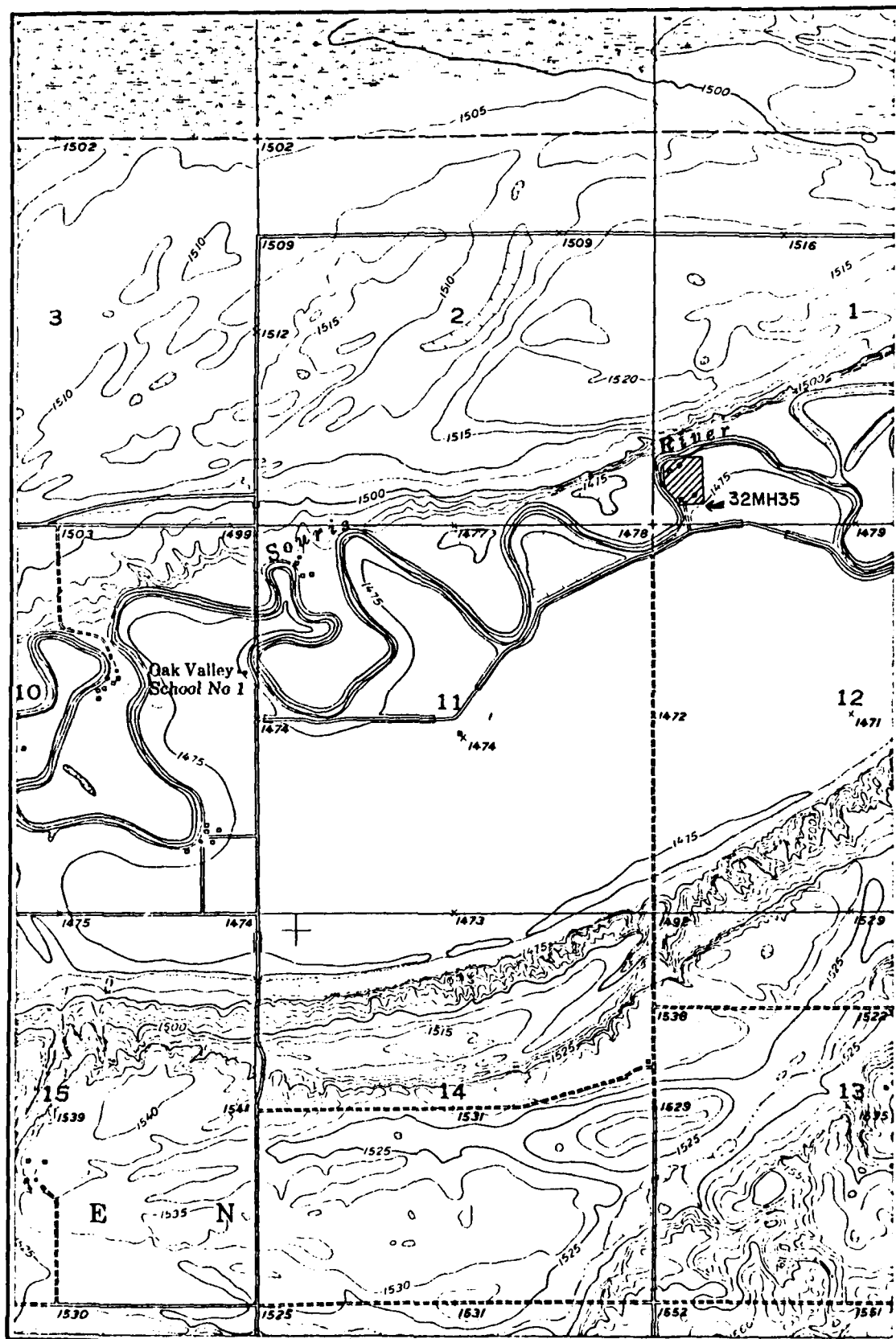
This farmstead site is situated in the floodplain of the Souris River, and is bounded on the north and west by a cutbank and the river channel (Figure 49). A driveway enters the site from the south. The site consists of eleven features, including two barns, two work shops, a garage, a blacksmith shop, an animal shelter, a shop, a hatchery, and two dwellings (Figure 50).

Feature 1 is a gable-roofed, two story residence with an east/west orientation, and a north/south addition on the east elevation (Figure 51). The west elevation has an open porch with

²⁴U.S. to Martha S. Larson (a.k.a. Hestnas), Homestead Certificate 1203, DB 71, p. 263; Martha Larson (a.k.a. Hestnas) and Alfred Larson to Herbrand T. Lee, July 17, 1899, DB 18, p. 469, McHenry County Clerk and Recorder's Office; Brown, McHenry County History, p. 240.

²⁵Estate of Herbrand T. Lee to Fred and Signa Wright, February 11, 1948, DB 119, p. 31, and June 10, 1953, DB 140, p. 85; Fred and Signa Wright to Hugh and Hyacinth Patterson, April 20, 1957, DB 73, p. 21; H.J. and JoAnn Patterson to Burton and Marilyn A. Hulton, July 19, 1977, DB 208, p. 372, McHenry County Clerk and Recorder's Office; Brown, McHenry County History, p. 240.

Figure 49. Location map of 32MH35 (HRA 454).



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thousand feet
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U.S.G.S. 7 1/2 min. Quad. Karlsruhe NW, N.D.

Sec. 1 Township 154 N Range 78 W

County McHenry

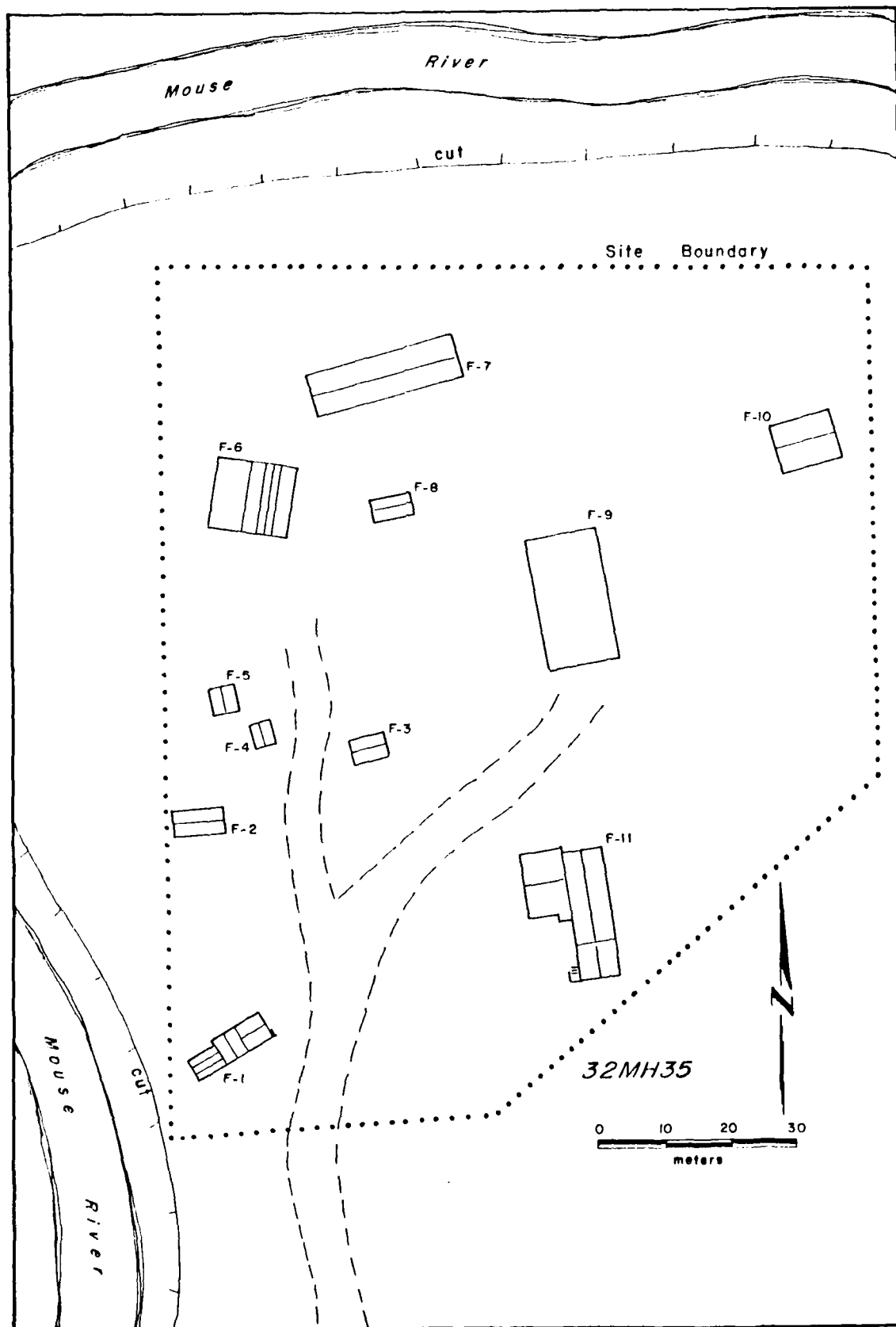


Figure 50. Plan map of 32MH35 (HRA 454).



Figure 51. Looking northwest at Feature 1 of 32MH35 (HRA 454).

a shed roof and the east elevation has an enclosed porch with a shed roof, which was made into a kitchen. The main roof is constructed of wood shingles, while the shed roofs have asphalt shingles. The house has a rock and mortar foundation, a center-set brick chimney in the main portion, and another brick chimney in the shed-roofed addition. The main portion was built with logs in 1904, but the exterior is currently covered with decorative metal siding. The north elevation has three 2/2 double-hung windows with four-lite fixed-pane storm windows on each, and a single-entry door into the shed-roofed addition. The east elevation has one 2/2 double-hung window with a four-lite fixed-pane storm window and a single-entry door. The south elevation has a large one-lite picture window in the shed-roofed addition, four 2/2 double-hung windows in the main north/south-oriented addition, and one single-entry door and a 2/2 double-hung window in the east/west-oriented portion. The west elevation has two 2/2 double-hung windows. The building is in fair condition. The feature has been extensively altered and no longer maintains integrity of association.

Feature 2 is a one story, gable-roofed work shop. It is a frame building with corrugated metal siding and asphalt shingles, built on a concrete pad foundation. There is a single vehicle entrance with a sliding door made of 1x4 tongue and groove siding

on the east elevation. The south elevation has five four-lite fixed-pane windows and the west elevation has two four-lite fixed-pane windows. The building was constructed since 1945 and is in good condition. The feature is less than fifty years old and does not maintain historic association.

Feature 3 is a one story, gable-roofed garage. It is a frame building with 1x4 tongue and groove siding, asphalt shingles, and no foundation. There is a single vehicle entrance on the west elevation with two hinged doors, and a four-lite fixed-pane window. The building probably dates from between 1930 and 1945 and is in good condition. The feature is not architecturally significant.

Feature 4 is a one story, gable-roofed work shop. It is a frame building with 1x10 wood siding and roofing, 1x4 battens, and no foundation. There is a single-entry door on the east elevation. The building appears to have been built around 1900-1915. The feature is in poor condition and the lack of maintenance has resulted in deterioration of the building, thus compromising its integrity.

Feature 5 is a one and one-half story, gable-roofed granary. It is a wood frame building with 1x4 tongue and groove siding, wood shingles, and no foundation. There is a single-entry door on the east elevation, and a grain loading door on the east side of the gable roof. The building was built around 1915-1930. It is in fair condition. The addition of other features that are less than fifty years old has compromised the integrity of this feature.

Feature 6 is a two and one-half story, gambrel-roofed barn with a large, shed-roofed addition on the west elevation (Figure 52). The barn is a wood frame structure with tongue and groove siding. It rests on a concrete foundation. There is a vehicle entry with a sliding door on the ground level of the south elevation, and an opening with two hinged doors for loading hay on the second floor. There are four four-lite fixed-pane windows on the main wall of the south elevation and a single-entry door in the shed-roofed addition. The north elevation of the barn is identical to the south elevation. There are no windows or doors in the east elevation. The shed-roofed addition on the west elevation is half open. The barn was built in the 1930s. It is in good condition. The feature was moved onto the site in 1961 or 1962 and therefore lacks integrity of association.

Feature 7 is a one story gable-roofed storage building. It is a wood frame building, open on the west elevation, with vertical 1x10 tongue and groove siding on the east and south elevations, and board and batten siding on the north elevation. The roof is of corrugated metal. There are three sliding doors wide enough for vehicles on both the south and north elevations.



Figure 52. Looking northeast at Feature 6 of 32MH35 (HRA 454).

The structure was built around 1930-1945 and is in good condition. The feature is not architecturally significant.

Feature 8 is a one story, saltbox-roofed, wood frame building. It has a wood shingle roof, 1x4 tongue and groove wood siding, and a concrete foundation. The building was probably a chicken coop at one time. There is a single-entry sliding door on the west elevation and a single-entry hinged door with six boarded up windows on the south elevation. The building was probably built between 1930 and 1945. It is in good condition. The addition of other features that are less than fifty years old has compromised the integrity of this feature.

Feature 9 is a two story, quonset-roofed, metal frame work shop on a concrete foundation (Figure 53). The south elevation has an equipment entrance, six fixed-pane windows, and a single-entry door. The building is of recent construction, and is in good condition. The feature is less than fifty years old and does not maintain historic association.

Feature 10 is a two and one-half story, gable-roofed barn. The building is wood frame, with an asphalt shingled roof, and 1x4 tongue and groove siding, on a concrete foundation. There is a gabled frame vent in the center of the barn roof. The only

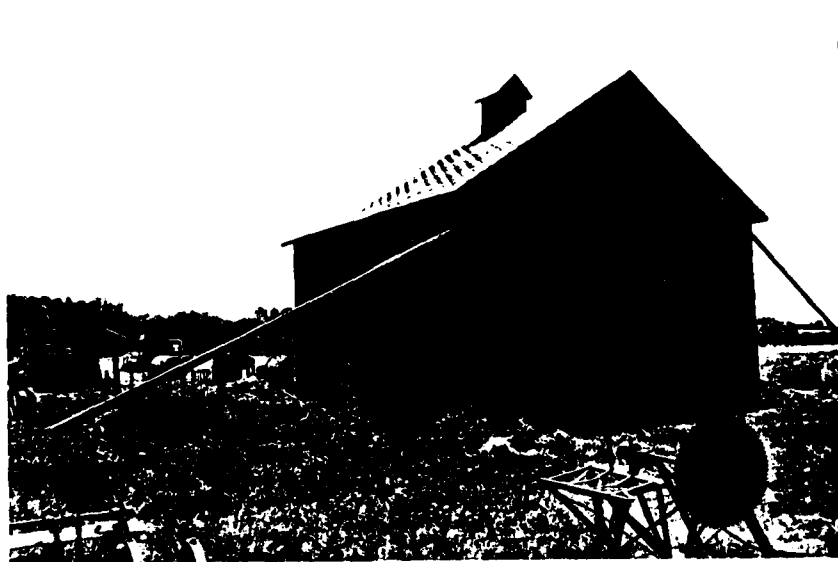


Figure 53. Looking southwest at Feature 9 of 32MH35 (HRA 454).

openings are on the west elevation, which include a double vehicle entry with sliding doors on the ground level and a hay loading door on the second floor. The barn was built in 1907 but was moved onto the site in the 1960s. It is in fair condition. Because the feature was moved onto the site, it lacks integrity of association.

Feature 11 is a two story, frame, house with a gable roof (Figure 54). The house has asphalt shingle roofing, 1x4 clapboard siding, and rests on a concrete foundation. There are two story gable-roofed additions on both the north and south elevations, a one story gable-roofed addition on the south elevation, and a one story gable-roofed garage adjoining the northwest elevation. The east elevation has five 6/6 double-hung windows with wood frame screens and a one-lite fixed-pane window on the one story addition. The north elevation has four 6/6 double-hung windows on the house and two four-lite fixed-pane windows on the garage. There are three 6/6 double-hung windows, one six-lite fixed-pane window, and two single-entry doors on the west elevation. The south elevation has two four-lite fixed-pane windows in the garage, two 6/6 double-hung windows on the second floor, and a picture window on the ground floor with a one-lite Anderson window on either side. The feature was moved onto the site in 1946. The two story additions and the garage were built



Figure 54. Looking southwest at Feature 11 of 32MH35 (HRA 454).

at that time. The one story addition on the south elevation was added in the 1960s. The house is currently occupied and in excellent condition. Because the feature was moved onto the site, it lacks integrity of association.

Historical Development

The site has been in the possession of the Bredalen and Espeseth families since its settlement by Martin Bredalen in the early 1880s. Martin received the patent for his homestead on October 4, 1889. Feature 1, a two story log building built in the early 1900s, is associated with the Bredelins' tenure on the land. However, this feature has been altered considerably, with the construction of several additions and the addition of metal siding to the exterior. Thus, the feature has lost its integrity of association.²⁶

²⁶Receipt from Martin Bredalen, November 12, 1888, DB 17, p. 44; U.S. to Martin Bredalen, Certificate 2485, DB 71, p. 489, McHenry County Clerk and Recorder's Office; Interview with Myron and Lillian Espeseth, July 16, 1988.

After Martin's death, his son, Martin Bredalen, Jr., inherited the homestead. Martha Bredalen Espeseth acquired the homestead when her father, Martin Bredalen, Jr., died and her siblings conveyed their interests to her. During the time of Martha's ownership, many of the features associated with the site were either built or moved on the property. In 1972, Martha and her husband Carl Espeseth completed the conveyance of the property to Myron and Lillian Espeseth, the current owners.²⁷

Evaluation

A number of the features at the site have been significantly altered, including the two dwellings. The alterations include additions that have completely changed the historic configuration. Also, one barn and one of the dwellings were moved onto the site after 1940. These changes in the site have compromised its integrity of association. None of the features at the site are architecturally significant and the site is not associated with a person or persons of importance. The site does not meet the eligibility requirements for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

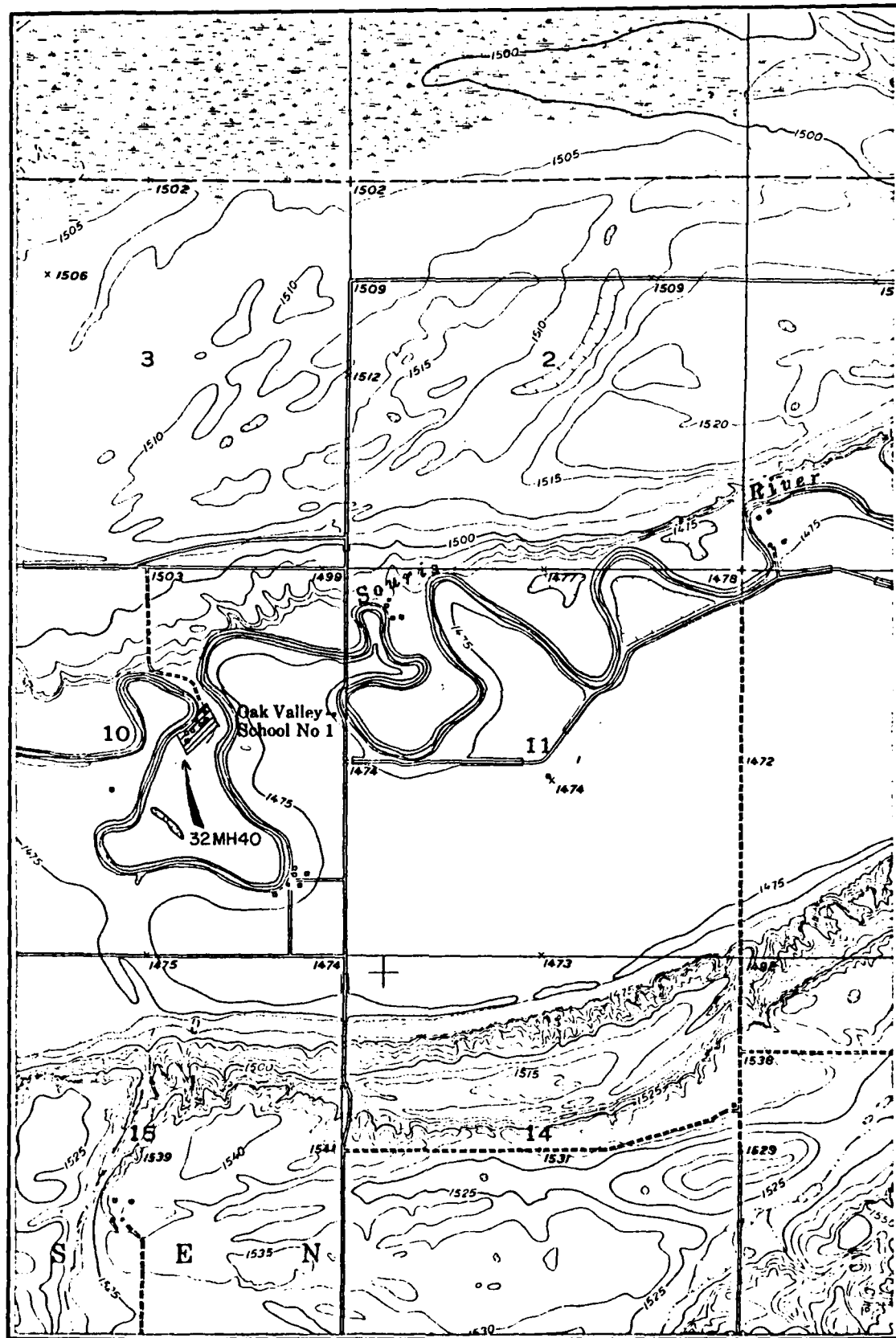
3.11 Site 32MH40 (HRA 475)

Site Description

This farmstead is spread in a southwest to northeast direction along a bend in the Souris River (Figure 55). The site area is bounded along the northwest side by the cutbank of the Souris River. The site consists of eleven features (Figure 56), including a barn, five storage buildings, three garages, a chicken coop, and a house. A two-track road enters the site area in the north corner by the house, and runs nearly the entire length of the site to the barn. The smaller outbuildings line either side of the road. The site has not been occupied for over ten years and the buildings are in very poor condition.

²⁷Martin Bredalen to Augusta Bredalen, July 16, 1900, DB 18, p. 526; Augusta Bredalen to Martin Bredalen, Miscellaneous Book 47, p. 459; Martin Bredalen et al. (acting administrator of the estate of Augusta) to H.H. Thompson, December 12, 1904, DB 9, p. 211; H.H. Thompson to Martin Bredalen, March 20, 1906, DB 9, p. 213; Martin Bredalen (deceased) to Mrs. Carl Espeseth et al., February 21, 1931, DB 86, p. 123; Theodore Bredalen et al. to Martha Bredalen Espeseth, September 10, 1930, DB 91, p. 90; Carl Espeseth and Martha B. Espeseth to Myron Espeseth, December 3, 1952, DB 124, p. 543; Carl Espeseth and Martha B. Espeseth to Myron C. Espeseth and Lillian M. Espeseth, April 18, 1972, DB 186, p. 515, McHenry County Clerk and Recorder's Office; Interview with Myron and Lillian Espeseth, July 16, 1988.

Figure 55. Location map of 32MH40 (HRA 475).



U.S.G.S. 7 1/2 min. Quad. Karlsruhe NW, N.D.

Sec. 10 Township 154N Range 78W

County McHenry

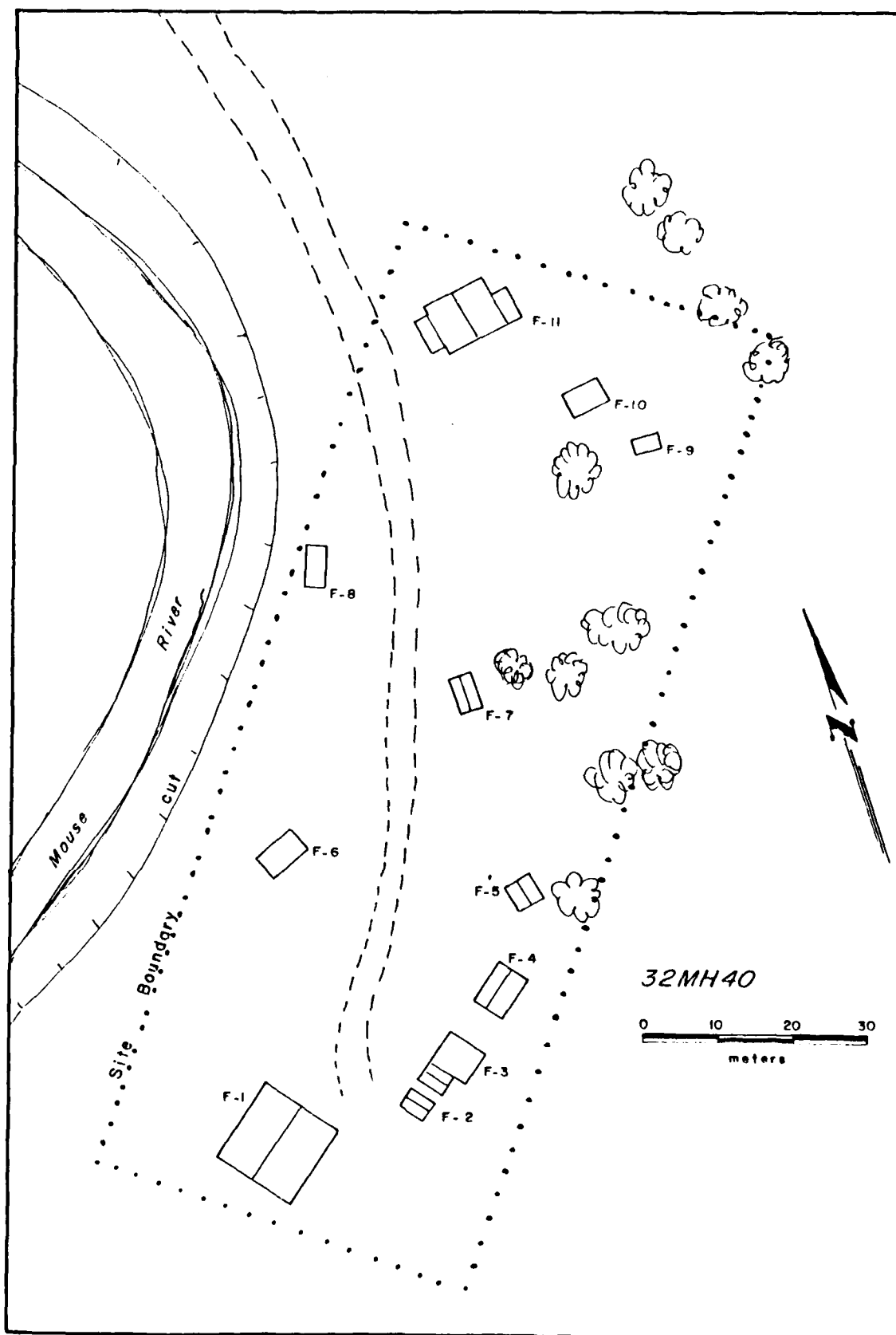


Figure 56. Plan map of 32MH40 (HRA 475).

Feature 1 is a two story, wood frame barn with a gable bellcast roof oriented east and west (Figure 57). The roofing material is asphalt shingles, and the siding is 1x4 tongue and groove. There is a gabled wood frame vent in the center of the roof. The barn has no apparent foundation. The west elevation of the barn has one large hay loading door on the upper floor and two double-entry openings with sliding doors on the ground level. There is a door-sized opening between the two double-entry doors, which shows no evidence of having had a door attached to it. Both the north and south elevations have four window openings, two with four-lite fixed-pane windows and two without windows. The east elevation of the barn has a hay door in the center of the second floor and small window openings on either side, one with a four-lite fixed-pane window and the other boarded up. On the ground floor is a double-entry opening and a single-entry opening with a hinged door, and a hatch-like opening with no evidence of a window or hatch covering. The barn apparently dates from between 1915 and 1930. The feature is in poor condition and the lack of maintenance has resulted in deterioration of the building, thus compromising its integrity.

Feature 2 is a one story, wood frame, gable-roofed storage building. The roof is composed of wood shingles, the walls are sided with clapboard, and there is no foundation. There is a single-entry door on the west elevation. The storage building dates from around 1930-1945. The feature is in poor condition and the lack of maintenance has resulted in deterioration of the building, thus compromising its integrity.

Feature 3 is a one and one-half story, gable-roofed garage with a shed-roofed addition on the east elevation. The shed-roofed addition stands on a concrete pad foundation, while the original portion has no foundation. The garage has 1x4 tongue and groove siding. There is a single vehicle entrance on the north elevation, with a sliding door of wood tongue and groove construction. The shed-roofed addition has a 1/1 double-hung window on the south elevation and a single-entry door on the east elevation. Window openings on the north and south elevations of the gable-roofed portion are without glass and are covered by plastic. The structure was probably built around 1930-1945. The feature is in poor condition and the lack of maintenance has resulted in deterioration of the building, thus compromising its integrity.

Feature 4 is a one story, wood frame, gable-roofed garage with a shed-roofed addition on the south elevation. The roof is composed of wood shingles and the walls are a composition of 1x2 and 1x4 tongue and groove siding. The garage has no foundation. There is a single vehicle entry with a sliding wood door on the north elevation, two window openings on the west elevation, two on the south elevation, and one on the east elevation, none of

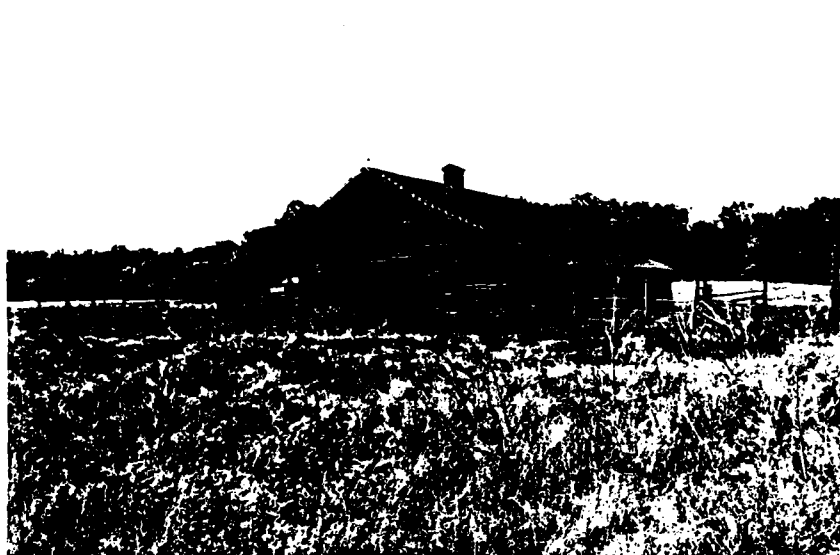


Figure 57. Looking southwest at Feature 1 of 32MH40 (HRA 475).

which have windows. The garage apparently dates from around 1930-1945. The feature is in poor condition and the lack of maintenance has resulted in deterioration of the building, thus compromising its integrity.

Feature 5 is a one and one-half story, wood frame, gable-roofed storage building. The building has asphalt shingles on the roof, 1x4 tongue and groove siding, and rests on cinder blocks. There are single-entry doors on the north and east elevations, three window openings on the north elevation, and a window opening on the west elevation, none of which have windows. The building was probably constructed between 1930 and 1945. The feature is in poor condition and the lack of maintenance has resulted in deterioration of the building, thus compromising its integrity.

Feature 6 is a one story, wood frame, shed-roofed chicken coop. It has wood shingles, 1x4 tongue and groove siding, and no foundation. There is a single window opening without a window on the west elevation, and six windowless openings and a single-entry door on the south elevation. The chicken coop appears to have been built between 1930 and 1945, and is in fair condition. Extensive deterioration of other features surrounding this building has compromised its integrity of association.

Feature 7 is a one story, wood frame, gable-roofed garage with no foundation. The roof is composed of asphalt shingles and the walls are sided with 1x4 clapboard. There is a single vehicle entry on the north elevation, with one hinged door intact and the other missing. Single windows on the west and south elevations do not have glass. The garage was probably built around 1930-1945. The feature is in poor condition and the lack of maintenance has resulted in deterioration of the building, thus compromising its integrity.

Feature 8 is a one story, wood frame, storage building with a shed roof of corrugated sheet metal. The building is sided with a combination of 1x10 and 1x3 milled lumber. There is a single entry with a hinged door on the north elevation and a similar doorway without a door on the east elevation. There is a small window on the east elevation with the glass broken out. The storage building was apparently constructed around 1930-1945. The feature is in poor condition and the lack of maintenance has resulted in deterioration of the building, thus compromising its integrity.

Feature 9 is a one story, wood frame storage building with a shed roof. The building has no foundation and is open on the west elevation. The roof is composed of rolled asphalt, and the three walls are sided with 1x4 tongue and groove siding. There is a window on the north elevation without glass. The shed appears to have been built since 1945. The feature is in poor condition and the lack of maintenance has resulted in deterioration of the building, thus compromising its integrity.

Feature 10 is a one story, wood frame, gable-roofed storage building on a concrete foundation. It has a wood shingle roof and 1x4 clapboard siding. There is a single-entry door on the west elevation and 2/2 double-hung windows on the west, north, and east elevations. The shed was built probably around 1930-1945, and is in fair condition. Extensive deterioration of other features surrounding this building has compromised its integrity of association.

Feature 11 is a two story, wood frame, gable-roofed dwelling on a concrete foundation (Figure 58). There is an original, rectangular portion with a north/south orientation, and additions are located on the east and west elevations. The south elevation of the original portion has a 1/1 double-hung window in the second floor gable and two 1/1 double-hung windows on the ground floor. The north elevation has a 1/1 double-hung window in the second floor gable, one off-centered 1/1 double-hung window on the ground floor, and an exterior brick chimney opposite it. On the west elevation is a one 1/1 double-hung gabled window in the upper floor. There is a one story, shed-roofed addition on the west elevation, with a single-entry door and three 1/1 double-



Figure 58. Looking north at Feature 11 of 32MH40 (HRA 475).

hung doors on its west elevation, and two 1/1 double-hung windows on its north elevation. On the east elevation of the house is a two story, gable-roofed addition. This addition has two 1/1 double-hung windows on the ground level on both its north and east elevations, and a 1/1 double-hung window and single-entry door with gabled roof on the south elevation. The house appears to have been built between 1915 and 1930. It is in fair condition. Extensive deterioration of other features surrounding this building has compromised its integrity of association.

Historical Development

The site was settled by Lars Hanson, probably in 1889. Hanson acquired a patent to his homestead on August 30, 1894. Within ten years, he had sold it to Andrew O. Stalheim.^{2*} The Herbrand T. Lee family, related to the Stalheim family by the 1916 marriage of Annie Stalheim and Henry Lee, acquired the homestead in 1915. It remained in the Lee family for 33 years. Herbrand, who came to the area in 1885, was a successful cattle

^{2*}U.S. to Lars Hanson, Homestead Certificate 1155, DB 31, p. 148; Lars Hanson to Andrew O. Stalheim, November 25, 1903, DB 39, p. 379, McHenry County Clerk and Recorder's Office.

rancher with extensive holdings in Township 154 North, Range 78 West. After 1958 and until the current ownership by Bud Hulton, there were a number of property owners.²⁹ The majority of features on the site were probably built or moved onto the property when the Lee family owned it.

Evaluation

None of the features on the site are architecturally significant. The present owner had very little information about the site. The main dwelling at the site has been significantly altered over the years and a number of buildings have been added to the site, which serves to compromise the historic integrity. In addition, most of the buildings are in fair to poor condition due to a prolonged period of abandonment. The site is not associated with a person or persons of prominence. The site does not meet the eligibility requirements for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

3.12 Site 32MH39 (HRA 485)

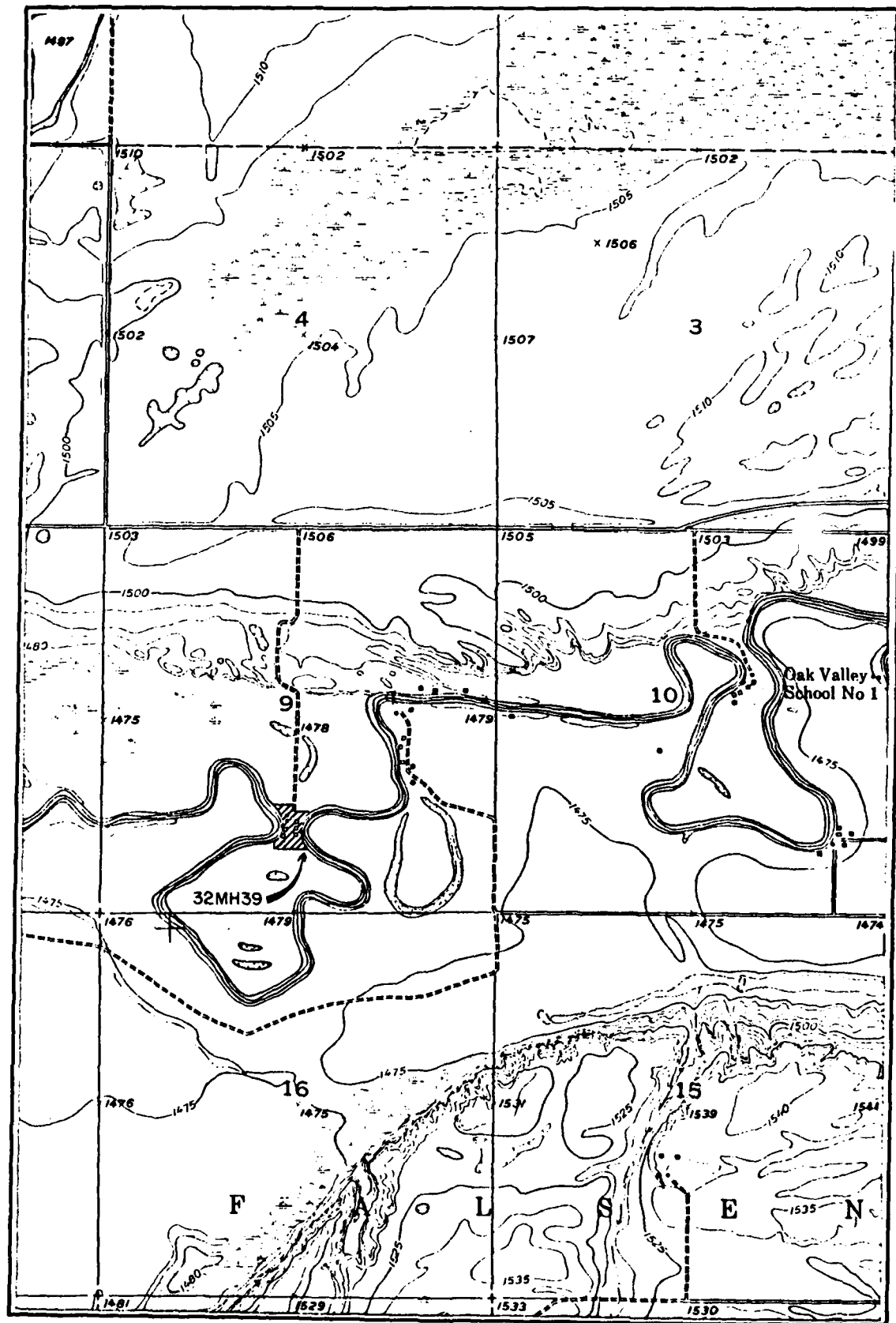
Site Description

The site is located on the north bank of the Souris River (Figure 59). The view from the site to the east and west is obscured by a heavy growth of deciduous trees. Most of the features on the site are in fair to poor condition due to exposure and a lack of maintenance. There are sixteen features and one structure on this site (Figure 60). The features consist of farming-related buildings and the structure is a corral system.

Feature 1 is a one story, frame storage building with a gable roof. The roofing material is wood shingles. The exterior siding consists of 1x4 clapboard. There is no foundation. The east elevation of the feature is missing. There is one 2/2 double-hung window with no glass on both the west and south elevations. On the north elevation is a single-entry door and a window opening with no glass. The feature is in poor condition and the lack of maintenance has resulted in deterioration of the building, thus compromising its integrity.

²⁹Andrew O. and Lina Stalheim to H.T. Lee, January 15, 1915, DB 64, p. 63; Estate of Herbrand T. Lee to Fred and Signa Wright, February 11, 1948, DB 119, p. 31; Fred and Signa Wright to Hugh and Hyacinth Patterson, April 20, 1957, DB 73, p. 21; H.J. and JoAnn Patterson to Burton and Marilyn A. Hulton, July 19, 1977, DB 208, p. 372, McHenry County Clerk and Recorder's Office; Brown, McHenry County History, p. 240.

Figure 59. Location map of 32MH39 (HRA 485).



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U.S.G.S. 7 1/2 min. Quad. Karlsruhe NW, N.D.
Sec. 9 Township 154N Range 78W
County McHenry

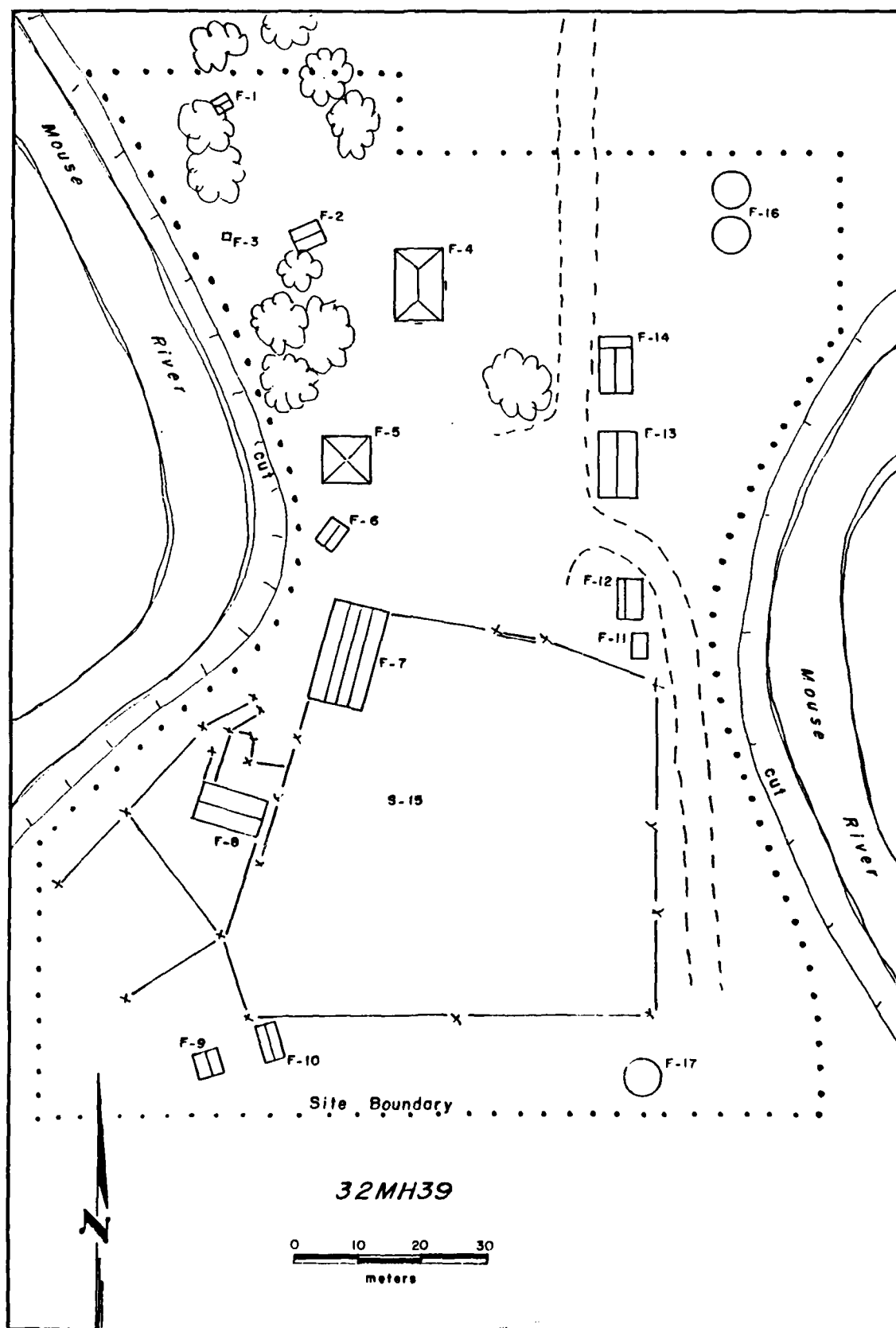


Figure 60. Plan map of 32MH39 (HRA 485).

Feature 2 is a two story log cabin with a gable roof (Figure 61). The roofing material is wood shingles. There is a brick chimney on the southwest corner of the roof. The exterior walls consist of logs, fourteen courses high, that were fitted by dovetail notching. The chinking is mostly gone and only some mortar remains. The foundation is stone. There are no windows or doors on the north elevation. On the east elevation there are two window openings. The windows were apparently 6/6 double-hung with four-lite fixed-pane storms. Most of the glass is missing on the windows and the storm windows. There is a single-entry door on the south elevation. On the second floor of the west elevation is one small window opening with no glass. On the first floor of the west elevation is a window opening similar to the window frames on the east elevation. The feature is in fair condition. The addition of other features that are less than fifty years old has compromised the integrity of this feature.

Feature 3 is a one story outhouse with a shed roof. The roofing material is rolled asphalt. The exterior siding consists of 1x4 tongue and groove. There is no foundation. On the east elevation is a single-entry door. The feature is in fair condition. The addition of other features that are less than fifty years old has compromised the integrity of this feature.

Feature 4, built between 1956 and 1957, is a one story, frame residence with a hip roof. The roofing material is asphalt shingles. The exterior siding is 1x4 clapboard. The foundation is concrete. The windows are Anderson windows. The feature is in good condition. The feature is less than fifty years old and does not maintain historic association.

Feature 5 is a one story, frame two-car garage with a hip roof. The roofing material is asphalt shingles. The exterior siding is 1x4 clapboard. The feature sits on concrete footers and has a dirt floor. On the north and south elevations there are two 2/2 double-hung windows. On the west elevation are two four-lite fixed-pane windows. On the east elevation are two single vehicle openings that are covered with sliding wood doors. The feature is in good condition. The feature is less than fifty years old and does not maintain historic association.

Feature 6 is a one story, frame, storage building with a gable roof. There is no roofing material or foundation. The exterior siding is tongue and groove. On the east elevation are two single-entry doors, and there is one window opening on the south elevation. The feature is in fair condition and is not architecturally significant.

Feature 7 is a three story, frame, barn with a gambrel roof (Figure 62). The roofing material is wood shingles. There is a metal vent at the center of the roof. The exterior siding is 1x4 clapboard. The foundation is concrete. On the north elevation are two four-lite fixed-pane windows. On the first floor of the



Figure 61. Looking west at Feature 2 of 32MH39 (HRA 485).



Figure 62. Looking southwest at Feature 7 of 32MH39 (HRA 485).

north elevation is a one vehicle opening with a sliding wood door. On the second floor of the north elevation is a hay loading opening with a sliding door. On the east and west elevations are a total of seven four-lite fixed-pane windows. The feature is in fair condition. The addition of other features that are less than fifty years old has compromised the integrity of this feature. Extensive deterioration of other features surrounding this building has compromised its integrity of association.

Feature 8 is a one story, frame animal shelter with a gable roof. The roofing material is asphalt shingles. The exterior siding consists of 1x8 milled lumber. There are concrete footers and a dirt floor. On the south elevation is one large entrance with no door. There is one small window opening on the east elevation. The feature is in fair condition. The addition of other features that are less than fifty years old has compromised the integrity of this feature. Extensive deterioration of other features surrounding this building has compromised its integrity of association.

Feature 9 is a one story, frame garage with a gable roof. The roofing material is asphalt shingles, the exterior siding is 1x4 clapboard, and there is no foundation. There is an offset brick chimney near the southeast corner. On the east and north elevations are 2/2 double-hung windows. A vehicle entrance that has two side-hinged doors is located on the south elevation. On the west elevation is a single-entry door. The feature is in poor condition and the lack of maintenance has resulted in deterioration of the building, thus compromising its integrity.

Feature 10 is a one story garage with a gable roof. The roofing material is asphalt shingles. The exterior siding consists of 1x4 tongue and groove. There is no foundation. On the east elevation is a one-lite fixed-pane window. Located on the south elevation is a vehicle entry with no doors. There is a one-lite fixed-pane window located over the vehicle entry. The feature is in poor condition and the lack of maintenance has resulted in deterioration of the building, thus compromising its integrity.

Feature 11 is a one story, frame storage facility with a shed roof. The roofing material is wood shingles. The exterior siding consists of 1x4 tongue and groove. There is no foundation. There is a single-entry door and a boarded-up window on the west elevation. There is a boarded-up window located on both the south and north elevations. The feature is in poor condition and the lack of maintenance has resulted in deterioration of the building, thus compromising its integrity.

Feature 12 is a one story, frame storage building with a shed roof. The roofing material is wood shingles. The exterior siding is 1x4 clapboard. The foundation material is concrete footers. On the west elevation are three six-lite fixed-pane

windows and one single-entry door. On the south elevation is one six-lite fixed-pane window. The feature is in poor condition and the lack of maintenance has resulted in deterioration of the building, thus compromising its integrity.

Feature 13 is a one story, frame machine shop with a gable roof. The roofing material is wood shingles. The exterior siding consists of 1x4 tongue and groove. The feature rests on concrete footers. On each of the south and west elevations is a vehicle entry with sliding wooden doors. The feature is in poor condition and the lack of maintenance has resulted in deterioration of the building, thus compromising its integrity.

Feature 14 is a one and one-half story, frame granary with a gable roof. There is a shed-roofed addition on the north elevation of the feature. The roofing material, except for that of the addition, is wood shingles. The roofing material on the addition is asphalt shingles. The exterior siding of the whole feature consists of tongue and groove. There is no foundation. On the west elevation is a single-entry door that leads into the addition and another single-entry door that leads into the gable-roofed portion of the feature. Also located on the west elevation are two grain loading and two unloading openings. There is one window opening with a side-hinged door on the east elevation of the addition. The feature is in fair condition. The addition of other features that are less than fifty years old has compromised the integrity of this feature. Extensive deterioration of other features surrounding this building has compromised its integrity of association.

Structure 15 is a wooden corral system. It is in fair condition. The addition of other features that are less than fifty years old has compromised the integrity of this structure. Extensive deterioration of other features surrounding this structure has compromised its integrity of association.

Feature 16 consists of two, one and one-half story, circular granaries of corrugated metal with conical roofs. There are no foundations. The feature is in good condition. The feature is less than fifty years old and does not maintain historic association.

Feature 17 is a one and one-half story circular granary of corrugated metal with a conical roof. There is no foundation. The feature is in good condition. The feature is less than fifty years old and does not maintain historic association.

Historical Development

The United States issued a patent for the land around this site to Simon B. Hestness on February 7, 1893. Hestness, who had probably been living on the land since the late 1880s, sold the site to Lars Larson on August 8, 1899. Larson and his wife Martha lived on the property for almost thirty years, and on July

20, 1929, Martha sold the property to Christen Garnaas. The Garnaas family has owned the site since that date.³⁰ The Garnaas family, like the previous owners, operate a small farm/ranch operation. The Garnaas family knew very little about the development of the site. They built the primary residence (F-4) and the garage (F-5) in the 1960s. They were unable to provide specific information about any of the other buildings.

Evaluation

The site lacks integrity of association because of the addition of several features since the 1950s. Also, a number of the older features are in fair to very poor condition due to exposure and lack of maintenance. None of the features are architecturally significant and the site is not associated with a prominent individual.

3.13 Site 32MH38 (HRA 525)

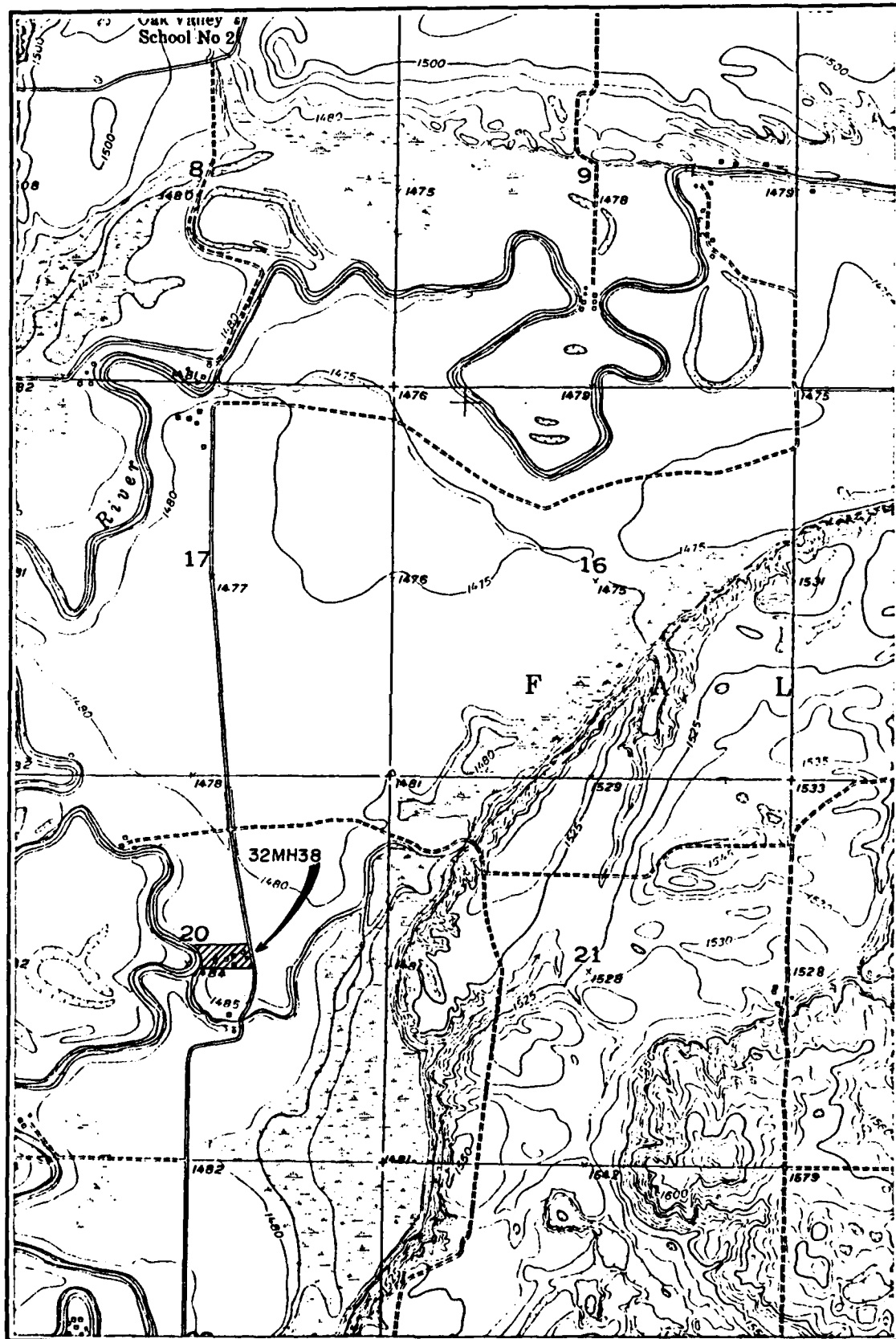
Site Description

This farmstead site is situated in the floodplain of the Souris River (Figure 63). It is bounded on the west by a cutbank and the river channel, on the east by a road, on the south by woods, and on the north by pasture. The site consists of eleven features and one structure (Figure 64). The features include a dwelling, a garage, two buildings, a privy, a barn, four frame granaries, and a circular metal granary. The structure is a corral system.

Feature 1 is a one story, wood frame, hip-roofed house. It has asphalt shingles, 1x4 shiplap siding, and rests on a concrete foundation. There is an center-set brick chimney at the north end of the roof. A shed-roofed porch addition extends the full length of the east elevation. Another addition on the north end of the west elevation has a gable roof with a north/south orientation and is built on a concrete pad foundation. The main structure has two 1/1 double-hung windows on the north elevation, one picture window and one 1/1 double-hung window on the south elevation, and four three-lite fixed-pane hinged windows on the west elevation. The shed-roofed addition has two 3/1 double-hung windows on the south elevation, and three 3/1 double-hung windows, two three-lite fixed-pane windows, one single-lite hinged window, and a single-entry door on the east elevation. The gable-roofed addition has a 2/2 double-hung window on the west elevation and a single-entry door on the south elevation. The house was built in 1915 or 1919 in Verendrye, North Dakota, and was moved to this site in the late 1920s. It is in good

³⁰U.S. to Simon Hestnas, DB 71, p. 119; Hestnas to Lars Larson, DB 18, p. 463; Martha Larson to Christen Garnaas, DB 80, p. 231, McHenry County Clerk and Recorder's Office.

Figure 63. Location map of 32MH38 (HRA 525).



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U.S.G.S. 7 1/2 min. Quad. Karlsruhe NW, N.D.
Sec. 20 Township 154N Range 78W
County McHenry

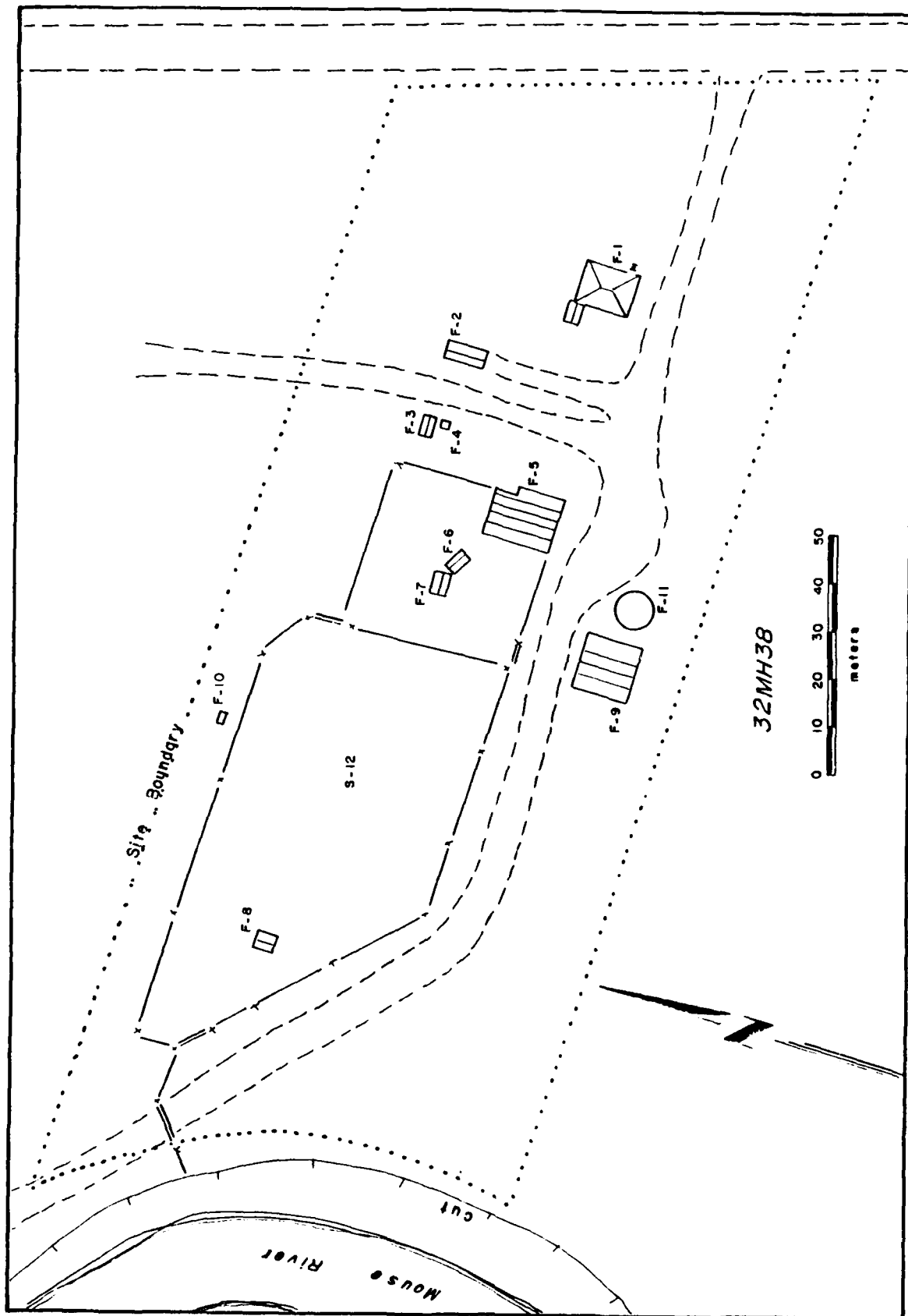


Figure 64. Plan map of 32MH38 (HRA 525).

condition. The addition of other features that are less than fifty years old has compromised the integrity of this feature.

Feature 2 is a one story, wood frame, gable-roofed garage on a concrete foundation (Figure 65). The garage has wooden shingle roofing and 1x4 tongue and groove siding. There is a brick chimney in the north elevation of the roof. The south elevation has a single vehicle opening with no door, and the east elevation has eight four-lite fixed-pane windows. The garage was built in the 1920s and was moved to the site around 1940. It is in good condition. The feature is not architecturally significant.

Feature 3 is a one story, wood frame, storage building without a foundation. The structure has a slightly arched roof of rolled asphalt, and wainscot-type wood siding. The north and south elevations each have two four-lite fixed-pane windows, and there is a single-entry door in the east elevation. The structure was built around 1940 and was moved to the site in 1949. It is in fair condition. Because the feature was moved onto the site, it therefore lacks integrity of association.

Feature 4 is a privy with a rolled asphalt shed roof and 1x4 clapboard siding. It has a single-entry door on the east elevation. It probably dates from around 1930-1945, and is in fair condition. The feature is not architecturally significant.

Feature 5 is a two and one-half story, wood frame barn with a gambrel roof (Figure 66). The roofing is asphalt shingles and the walls have 1x4 tongue and groove siding. There is no visible foundation. The barn has two shed-roofed additions on the east elevation, the older one extending three-quarters of the length of the building and the narrower, more recent one covering the rest. Both additions have corrugated metal roofs and stand on a concrete pad. There is a hip-roofed wooden vent on the top of the barn. The west elevation of the building has a single-entry door, two four-lite fixed-pane windows, and two window apertures without windows. The south elevation has two 4/4 double-hung windows on the uppermost half story, a double hay loading door with two sliding doors on the second floor, and a double door with one sliding door on the ground level. The shed-roofed addition has a double entry with a sliding door on its south elevation, and a single-entry door and five fixed-pane windows (four four-lite and one one-lite) on the east elevation. The north elevation of the barn has two 4/4 double-hung windows on the uppermost half story. On the ground level are a single-entry doorway with sliding door, and two window openings, one boarded up and one with a four-lite fixed-pane window. The barn was built in 1925, and is in fair condition. The addition of other features that are less than fifty years old has compromised the integrity of this feature.

Feature 6 is an open, wood frame structure of 1x4 and 1x6 milled lumber, with a gabled roof made of particle board. The structure houses a plywood feeding bin, and has no foundation.



Figure 65. Looking southwest at Feature 2 of 32MH38 (HRA 525).



Figure 66. Looking southwest at Feature 5 of 32MH38 (HRA 525).

It appears to be of fairly recent construction and is in good condition. The feature is not architecturally significant.

Feature 7 is a one and one-half story, wood frame, gable-roofed granary, now used for storage. It has corrugated metal roofing laid over wood shingles. The walls are of 1x4 tongue and groove siding, with one single-entry door on the south elevation. It has no foundation. It was moved onto the property in 1940, and is in good condition. The addition of other features that are less than fifty years old has compromised the integrity of this feature.

Feature 8 is an open wood frame structure of 1x4 and 1x6 milled lumber, with a gable roof made of particle board. The structure houses a plywood feeding bin, and has no foundation. It appears to be of fairly recent construction, and is in good condition. The feature is not architecturally significant.

Feature 9 is a one and one-half story, wood frame granary with gable roof. There are shed-roofed additions along the east and west elevations. Both the roof and walls are covered with corrugated metal siding. On the north elevation are a double entry with an overhead door, and four fixed-pane windows. The granary was probably built since 1945, and is in good condition. The feature is less than fifty years old and does not maintain historic association.

Feature 10 is a small, one story, wood frame, storage building with a gable roof. The building is roofed with asphalt shingles and sided with wainscot-type siding. There is a single-entry door on the west elevation and no foundation. The building probably dates from around 1930-1945, and is in fair condition. The feature is not architecturally significant.

Feature 11 is a one and one-half story, metal frame, metal sided, circular granary with a conical roof. It is of recent construction and is in good condition. The feature is less than fifty years old and does not maintain historic association.

Structure 12 is an irregularly shaped, post and milled lumber, corral system. The structure is not architecturally significant.

Historical Development

The United States issued a patent to the land surrounding the site to Alexander J. Masteller on October 13, 1891.³¹ Masteller and his wife moved onto the land in 1885 and, with help

³¹U.S. to Alexander Masteller, DB 71, p. 145, McHenry County Clerk and Recorder's Office.

from their neighbors, constructed a log house.³² In 1930, Masteller sold the land to his son, Guy, who owned the property until February 1940, when he sold it to Albert T. Lee and his wife Susie (who was the postmistress at Verendrye for a number of years).³³ In 1949, they leased the farm/ranch to Dalton Ashley, their son-in-law. Ashley purchased the property from Lee in 1955.³⁴ The current owners are Dalton Ashley's sons, Stephen and David.

There is no evidence on the site of the log cabin that Alexander Masteller built in the 1880s. According to David Ashley, the primary residence (F-1) at the site was constructed in Verendrye in 1915 or 1919, and was moved onto the site in the 1920s. Several other buildings on the property were moved from other locations.³⁵

Evaluation

A number of the features on the site have been moved onto the property, including the main residence (F-1), the garage (F-2), the machine shed (F-3), and the granary (F-9). Several other features (F-6, F-7, F-8) were built since 1960. Thus, the site lacks integrity of association. None of the features are architecturally significant and the site is not associated with a prominent individual. The site does not meet the eligibility requirements for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

3.14 Site 32MH41 (HRA 580)

Site Description

The Howe farmstead is located on the south bank of the Souris River and most of the features at the site are surrounded by a dense growth of deciduous trees (Figure 67). There are fifteen features and one structure located on the site, including one dwelling, a barn, several animal shelters, numerous storage buildings, a pig pen, grain storage buildings, a silage silo, and a series of corrals (Figure 68). According to the present owner, most of the features have been added to the site since the 1940s.

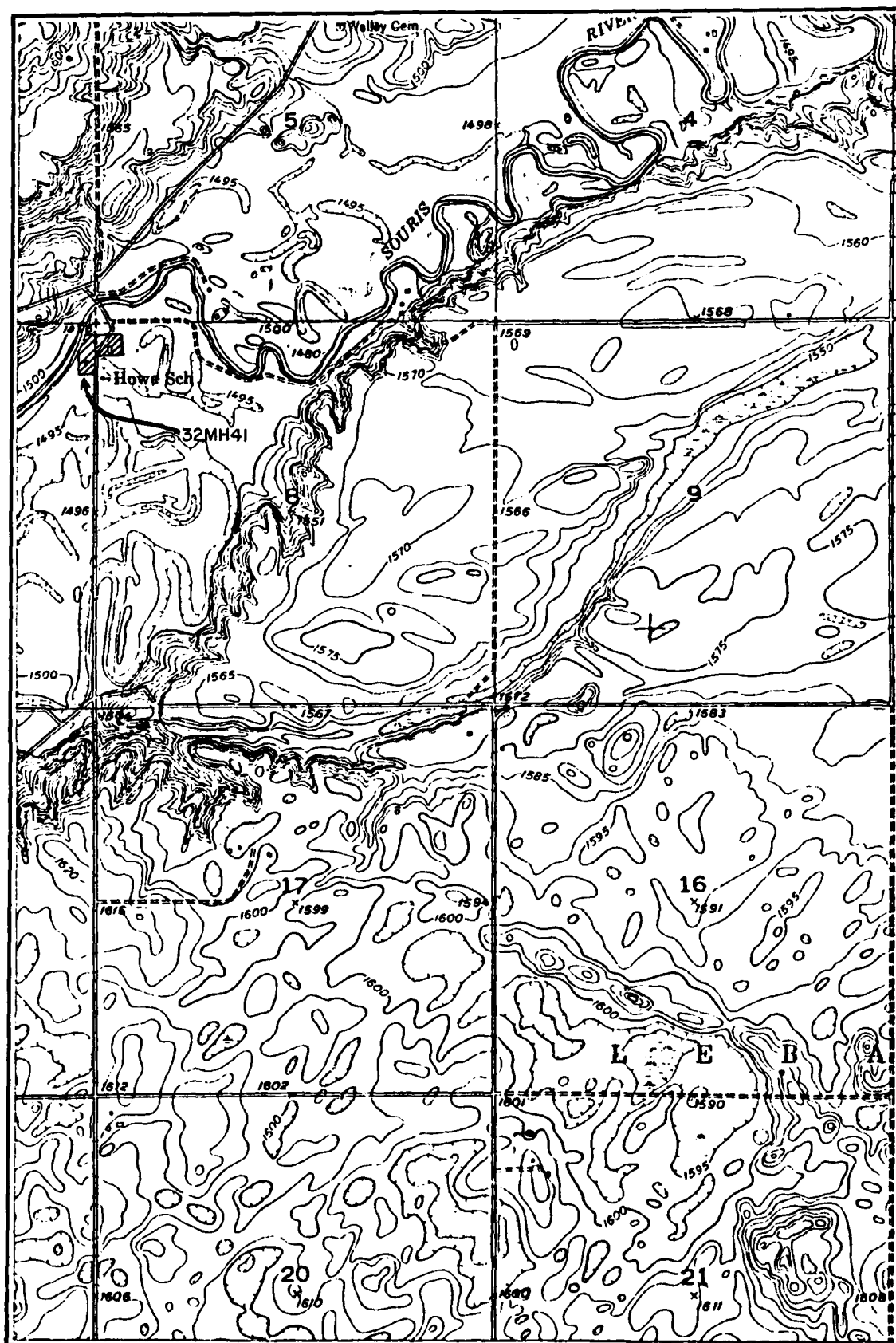
³²Brown, McHenry County History, p. 241.

³³Alexander Masteller to Guy Masteller, DB 97, p. 91; Guy Masteller to Albert T. Lee, DB 97, p. 640, McHenry County Clerk and Recorder's Office.

³⁴Albert T. Lee to Dalton Monroe Ashley, DB 140, p. 287, McHenry County Clerk and Recorder's Office; Brown, McHenry County History, pp. 240, 229.

³⁵Interview with David Ashley, July 13, 1988.

Figure 67. Location map of 32MH41 (HRA 580).



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thousand feet
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U.S.G.S. 7½ min. Quad. Voltaire, N.D.

Sec. 7/8 Township 153N Range 79W

County McHenry

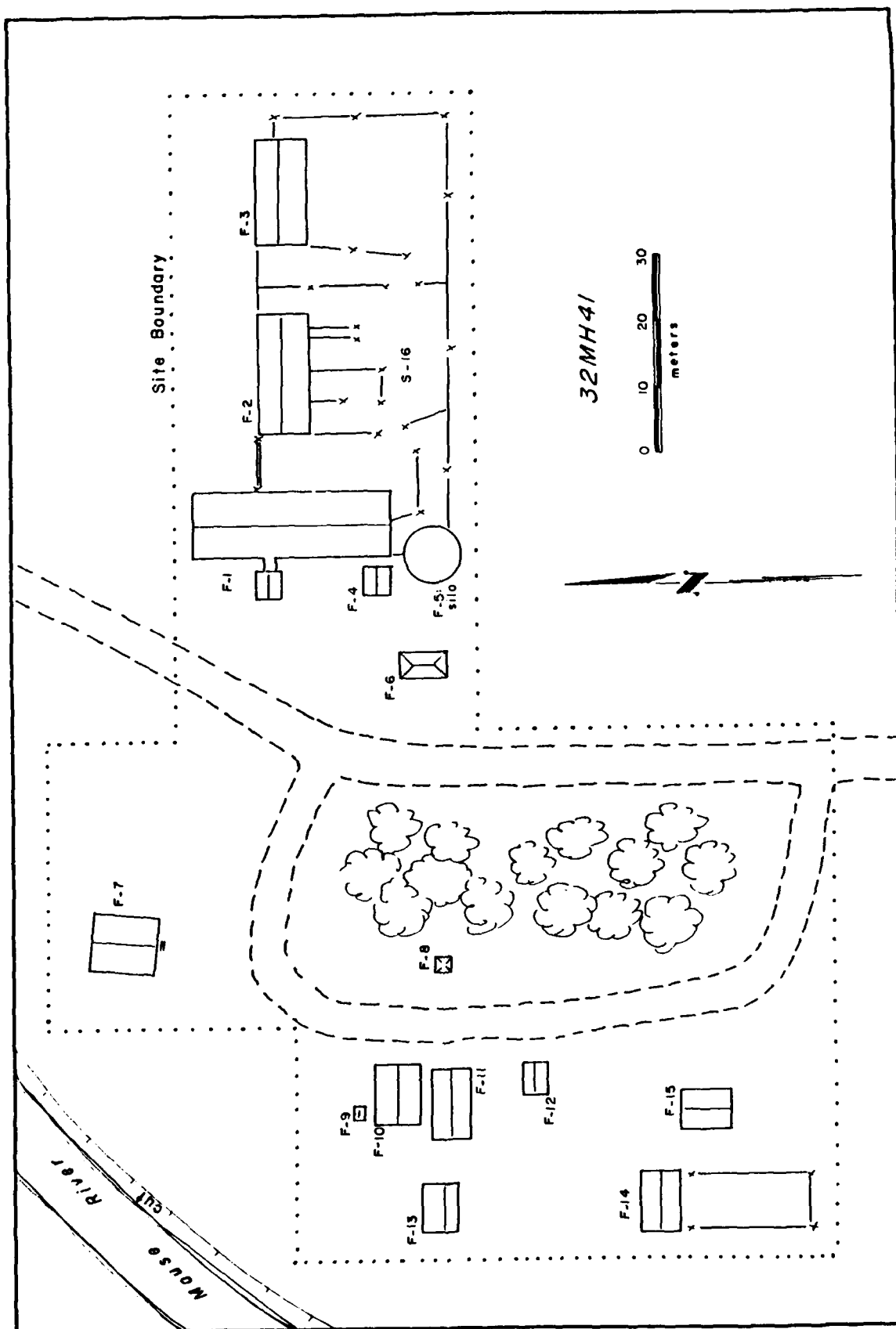


Figure 68. Plan map of 32MH41 (HRA 580).

Feature 1 is a two story, wood frame, barn with a vaulted or arched roof (Figure 69). It has a wood frame addition with a gable roof on the west elevation. The roofing material for all of the feature is asphalt shingles. The exterior siding on the lower level is 1x8 shiplap. The exterior siding on the south and north elevations of the upper level is 1x6 tongue and groove. Also on the south and north elevations of the upper level are four six-lite fixed-pane windows that surround a hay opening. There is a double-entry barn door located between two six-lite fixed-pane windows on the first level of the south and north elevations. A single-entry door and sixteen six-lite windows are located on the east elevation. A single-entry door and fourteen six-lite fixed-pane windows are located on the west elevation. On the north elevation of the addition are two one-lite fixed-pane windows. Two one-lite fixed-pane windows are located on the addition's west elevation. There are two one-lite fixed-pane windows on the south elevation of the addition. The feature is in good condition. The feature is less than fifty years old and does not maintain historic association.

Feature 2 is a one story, wood frame, pole barn and animal shelter with a saltbox roof. It was built in 1956. The roofing material is asphalt shingles. The exterior siding on the south elevation is 1x4 tongue and groove. There is no foundation. A double vehicle entry door is located on the east elevation. On the south elevation are four single-entry doors. The feature is in good condition. The feature is less than fifty years old and does not maintain historic association.

Feature 3 is a one story, pole barn with a saltbox roof. It was built in 1971. The roofing material is asphalt shingles. The exterior siding is corrugated metal. There is no foundation. The feature is open on the south elevation. It is in good condition. The feature is less than fifty years old and does not maintain historic association.

Feature 4 is a one and one-half story wood frame, granary with a gable roof (see Figure 69). The roofing material is asphalt shingles. The exterior siding is composed of 1x8 shiplap. The foundation is concrete. There is a grain entry on the west elevation. On the east elevation is a sliding door and a four-lite fixed-pane window. The feature is in good condition. The addition of other features that are less than fifty years old has compromised the integrity of this feature.

Feature 5 is a three story, concrete block, silo with a dome roof (see Figure 69). It was constructed in 1957. The roofing material is corrugated metal. There are cable bands at one- to two-foot intervals. The grain loading doors are located on the third level on the north elevation. The doors for unloading are located on the first level on the north elevation. The feature is in good condition. The feature is less than fifty years old and does not maintain historic association.



Figure 69. Looking southeast at Feature 1 (center), Feature 4 (right), and Feature 5 (right rear) of 32MH41 (HRA 580).

Feature 6 is a one story, frame, milk house with a hip roof (Figure 70). It was built in 1920. The roofing material is wood shingles. The exterior siding is metal with a "fake block" design. The feature is located on a concrete pad. A one-lite window and a two-lite window are located on the west elevation. A single-entry door and a two-lite fixed-pane window are located on the north elevation. A two-lite fixed-pane window is located on the east elevation. There is a single-entry door on the south elevation. The feature is in fair condition. The addition of other features that are less than fifty years old has compromised the integrity of this feature.

Feature 7 is a two story, wood frame, residence with a gable roof (Figure 71). It was built in 1949. The roofing material is wood shingles. There are two dormers -- one on the west elevation and one on the east elevation. A chimney is located in the center of the roof. The exterior siding is 1x4 clapboard. The foundation is concrete. The feature includes a three-step, concrete porch on the south elevation, and a basement. Also located on the south elevation of the feature are two 3/1 double-hung windows on the upper level and a twelve-lite fixed-pane window, a 1/1 double-hung window, and a single-entry door on the lower level. There are two 1/1 double-hung windows and one 3/1



Figure 70. Looking southwest at Feature 6 of 32MH41 (HRA 580).

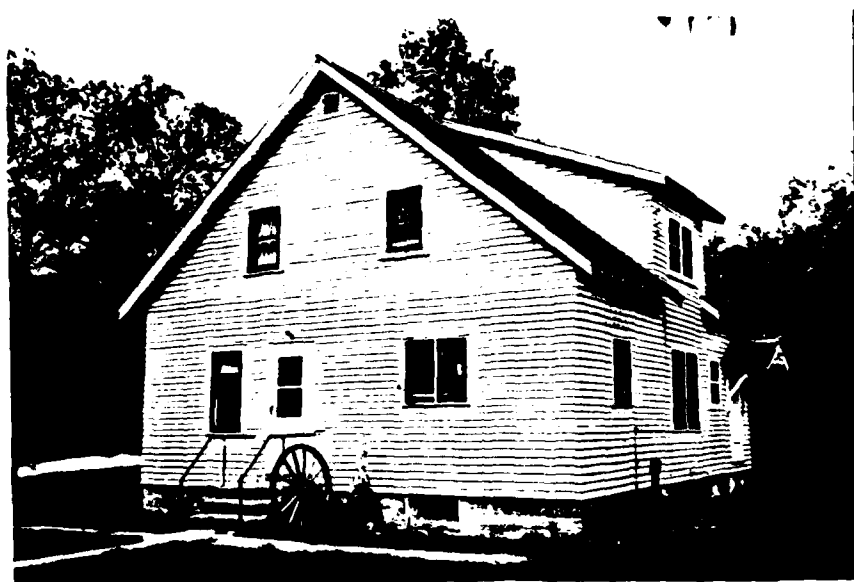


Figure 71. Looking northwest at Feature 7 of 32MH41 (HRA 580).

fixed-pane window on the west elevation. The east elevation has a single-entry door, which has a gable-roofed entry supported by brackets over the door but which has no steps leading up to the door. The windows on the east elevation are a 3/1 double-hung, two 1/1 double-hung, and a 1/1 double-hung. There are two 1/1 double-hung windows on both levels of the north elevation. All four windows have recently been altered and are not as large as the original windows. The feature is in fair condition. The feature is less than fifty years old and does not maintain historic association.

Feature 8 is a one story, frame, pump house with a hip roof. It was moved onto the property in the early 1960s. The roofing material is asphalt shingles, the exterior siding is 1x4 clapboard, and the foundation is a concrete pad. On the west elevation are one four-lite fixed-pane window and a single-entry door. There is one four-lite fixed-pane window on the east elevation. The feature is in good condition. The feature was moved onto the site and therefore lacks integrity of association.

Feature 9 is a one story, frame, pump house with a gable roof (Figure 72). The roofing material is asphalt shingles. The exterior siding is tongue and groove. The foundation is concrete. On the east elevation is a single-entry door. There is a four-lite fixed-pane window on both the south and west elevations. The feature is in good condition. The addition of other features that are less than fifty years old has compromised the integrity of this feature.

Feature 10 is a one story, frame garage with a gable roof (Figure 72). It was built in 1950. The roofing material is asphalt shingles. The exterior siding is composed of 1x4 clapboard. The feature rests on a concrete pad. There are two two-lite fixed-pane windows on the north, south, and west elevations. On the east elevation are two double garage doors. The feature is in fair condition. The feature is less than fifty years old and does not maintain historic association.

Feature 11 is a one story, frame, tractor shed with a gable roof. It was moved onto the site in 1957. The roofing material is asphalt shingles. The exterior siding is 1x4 shiplap. The feature rests on a concrete pad. There are four 2/2 double-hung windows on the north and south elevations. On the east elevation are two sliding doors that cover a single entry. The feature is in fair condition. The feature is less than fifty years old and does not maintain historic association.

Feature 12 is a small, one story, frame, tractor shed with a gable roof. It was moved onto the site in 1970. The roofing material is wood shingles. The exterior siding is 1x4 shiplap. The feature rests on a concrete pad. There are two four-lite fixed-pane windows on the north and south elevations. On the east elevation are two hinged doors that cover a single entry.



Figure 72. Looking southwest at Feature 9 (right) and 10 (center) of 32MH41 (HRA 580).

The feature is in good condition. The feature was moved onto the site and therefore lacks integrity of association.

Feature 13 is a one story, wood frame poultry house with a saltbox roof. The roofing material is wood shingles. There are two corrugated ventilators on the roof. The exterior siding is brick-patterned asphalt. The foundation is concrete. There are four six-lite fixed-pane windows on the south elevation. On the east elevation is a single-entry door. The feature is in fair condition. The addition of other features that are less than fifty years old has compromised the integrity of this feature.

Feature 14 is a hog shed with a gable roof. It was built in 1970. The roofing material is asphalt shingles. The exterior siding is a 1x4 clapboard. The foundation is a concrete pad. On the east elevation are two four-lite fixed-pane windows and one double-entry door. Two four-lite windows are located on the west elevation. There are six four-lite fixed-pane windows on the south elevation. Also on the south elevation are four small openings for the hogs to enter. The feature is in fair condition. The feature is less than fifty years old and does not maintain historic association.

Feature 15 is a one and one-half story, frame granary with a gable roof. It was built in 1914. The roofing material is

asphalt shingles. The exterior siding is 1x4 clapboard. The feature rests on cinder blocks. There is a single-entry door opening that is covered with a sliding door on the east elevation. On the north and south elevations are two grain loading openings. The feature is in fair condition. The addition of other features that are less than fifty years old has compromised the integrity of this feature.

Structure 16 is a corral system that consists of poles and horizontal 2x10 and 1x10 finished lumber. It is in fair condition. The structure is not architecturally significant.

Historical Development

The site has been in the possession of the Howe family since their purchase of the homesteads of Christian L. Halseth and George S. Ofsal during the early 1900s. The site probably was not settled by the homesteaders until the mid-1890s. Indeed, Halseth did not receive the patent to his homestead until December 17, 1900. Ofsal (a.k.a. Opsal) did not receive his patent until July 3, 1902. None of the original features from the homesteads remain on the site.³⁶

Clarence Howe, formerly of Glencoe, Minnesota, purchased Halseth's homestead in 1906. Five years later, Clarence increased the size of his farm with the purchase of Ofsal's homestead. His sons, Clayton and Irving, took over the operation of the family farm during the 1930s. The brothers built or moved onto the site most of the major features between 1949 and 1963. Donald Howe, Clayton's son, now operates the family farm.³⁷

³⁶U.S. to Christian L. Halseth, Homestead Certificate 3876, DB 14, p. 173; U.S. to George S. Ofsal, Homestead Certificate 5049, DB 31, p. 388, McHenry County Clerk and Recorder's Office; Interview with Don Howe, July 12, 1988, south of Towner, North Dakota.

³⁷Christian L. and Annie B. Halseth to C.L. Howe, September 9, 1906, DB 13, p. 293; George and Josephine Opsal to C.L. Howe, March 28, 1911, DB 48, p. 403; Notice of Lis Pendens, Mary Howe, Plaintiff, and Clarence Howe, Defendant, September 10, 1930, DB 90, p. 337; M. Howe v. C. Howe, Court Action, March 23, 1931, DB 90, p. 481; Clarence L. Howe and Mary E. Howe lost to L.R. Baird through James M. Scholl (Sheriff), July 25, 1932, DB 85, p. 413; L.R. Baird v. First State Bank in favor of Baird, who sold to C.J. Johnson, February 11, 1942, DB 110, p. 490; E.J. Johnson to Clayton Howe, March 2, 1942, DB 89, p. 166; Gertrude Finseth to Irving S. Howe, February 6, 1943, DB 98, p. 599; Clayton Howe to Clayton E. and Helen Howe, March 7, 1963, DB 162, p. 536; Irving S. Howe to Clayton E. Howe and Helen Howe, March 7, 1963, DB 162, p. 535; Clayton E. Howe and Helen Howe, December 27, 1973, DB 184, p. 513, McHenry County Clerk and Recorder's Office; Brown, (continued...)

Evaluation

Most of the buildings located on the site are of recent construction. The main residence was built in 1949, and the barn and animal shelters were built after 1955. The site lacks integrity of association and none of the features on the site are architecturally significant. The site does not meet the eligibility requirements for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

3.15 Site 32WD54 (HRA 1090)

Site Description

The MacGregor farmstead covers 1800 square meters and is located on a bench approximately ten meters from the Souris River (Figure 73). The view from the site is obstructed to the east, west, and south by cottonwood, elm, and oak trees. To the north is an open, cultivated field that extends to the banks of the river. The site consists of three features (Figure 74) and is presently occupied by a renter. None of the structures are significant.

Feature 1 is a single story (7.4x8 meters) ranch dwelling with a hip roof covered with wooden shingles (Figure 75). There is a center-set brick chimney and one picture window on the southeast elevation. The feature rests on a concrete block foundation. Siding is 1x2 shiplap except for the south portion of the southwest elevation, which has 1x10 shiplap siding. There is a single-entry cellar door on the northwest end of the southwest elevation. There is one 1/1 double-hung window on the southwest elevation and two 1/1 windows on the northwest elevation. There is one 1/1 double-hung and one single-lite fixed window on the northeast elevation, with a single-entry doorway. An addition with pressed particle board siding serves as a mud entrance (3.1x1.85 meters). It has a shed roof on the southwest elevation with a single-entry door. The building was probably moved onto the site. The feature is not architecturally significant.

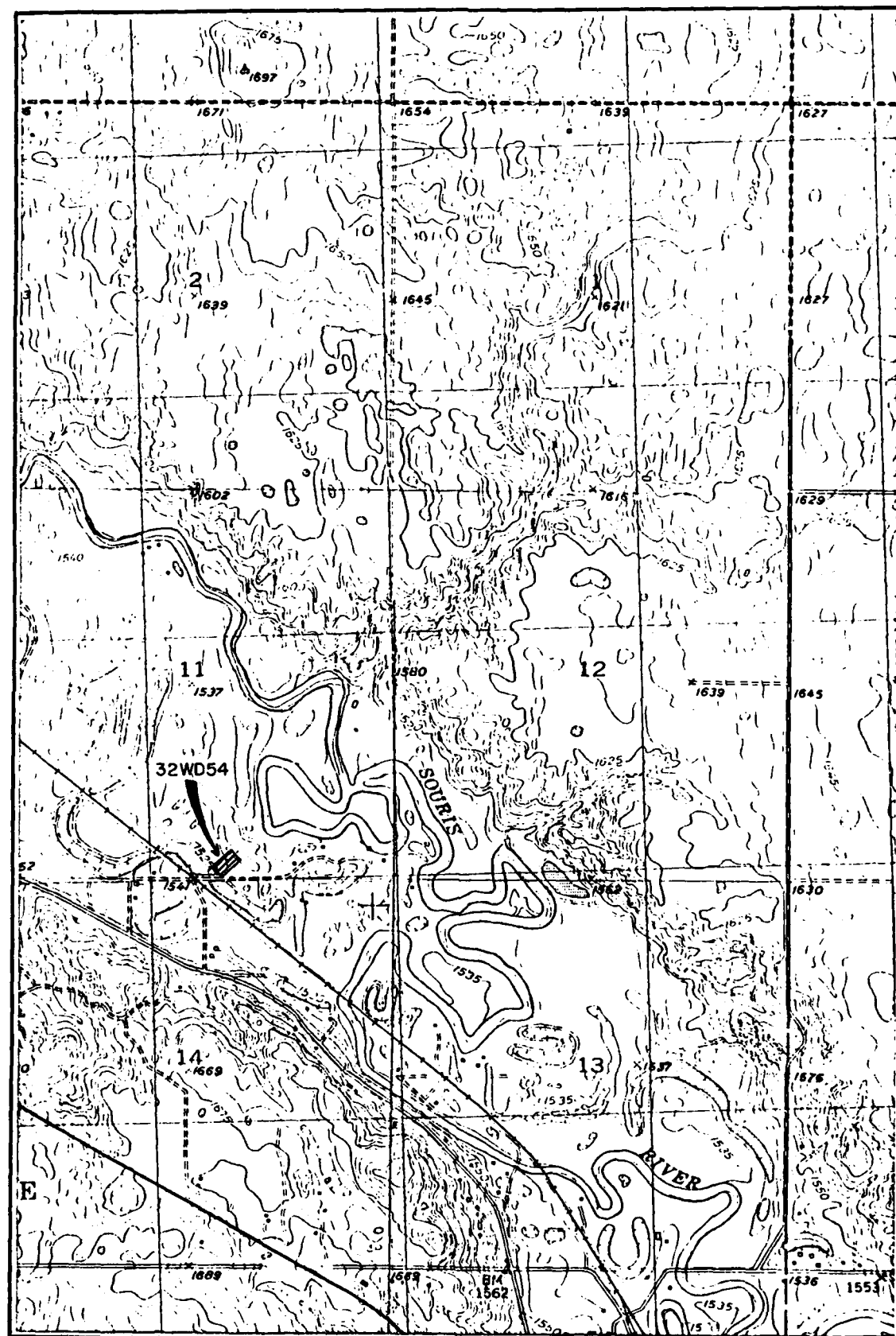
Feature 2 is a 1.5x1.5 meter storage building with shed roof and plywood walls. There is no foundation. The single-entry door on east elevation is the only opening. The feature is less than fifty years old and does not maintain historic association.

Feature 3 is an animal shelter/stable. It is a single story, wood frame building with a shed roof measuring 4.5x3 meters. Siding is 1x3 horizontal board. There is a single-entry

³⁷(...continued)

McHenry County History, p. 402; Interview with Don Howe, July 12, 1988, south of Towner, North Dakota.

Figure 73. Location map of 32WD54 (HRA 1090).



U.S.G.S. 7 1/2 min. Quad. Surrey, N.D.

Sec. 11 Township 154N Range 82W

County Ward

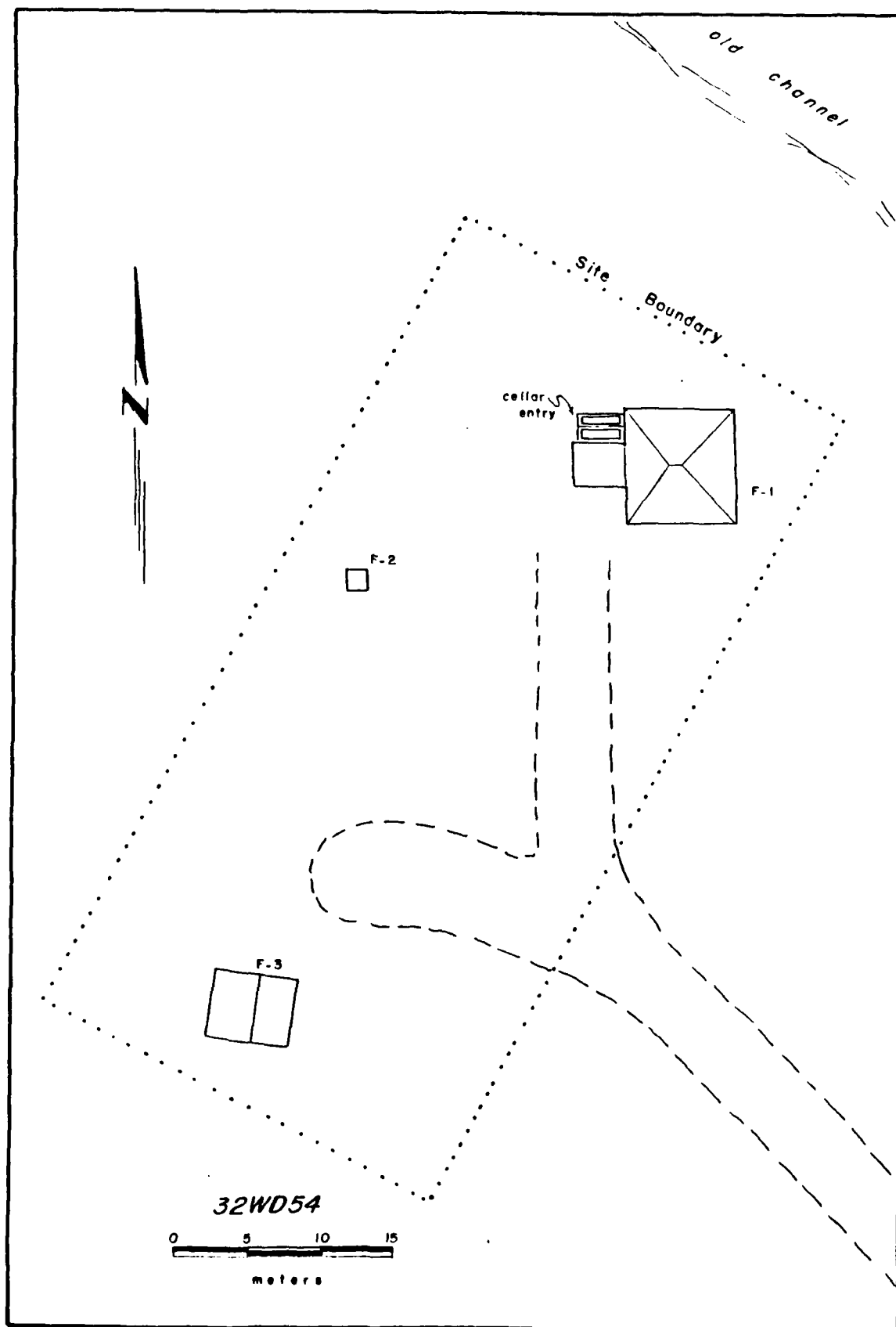


Figure 74. Plan map of 32WD54 (HRA 1090).

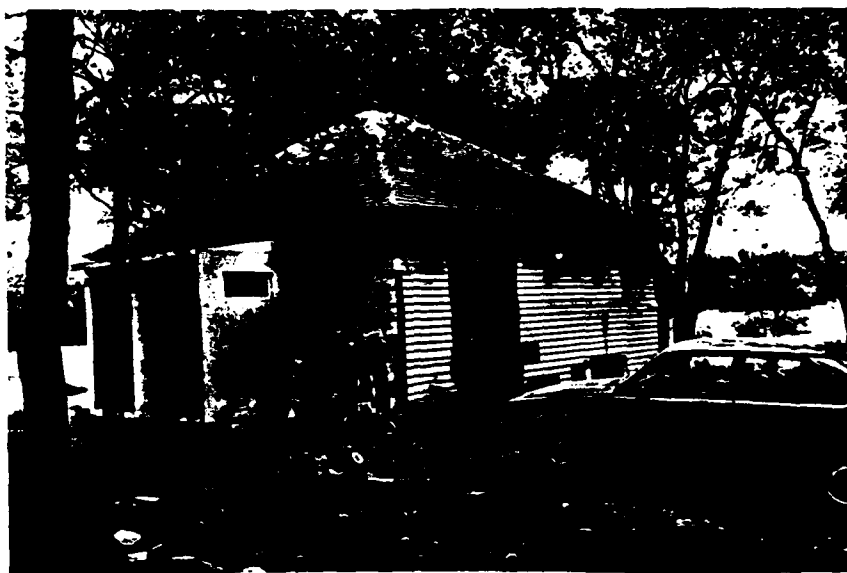


Figure 75. Looking northeast at Feature 1 of 32WD54 (HRA 1090).

door on the north elevation. The structure has one 1/1 double-hung window on the south elevation and two 1/1 double-hung windows on the west elevation. The foundation consists of cross supports that rest on small log butts. There is a rolled asphalt roof covering. On the entire east elevation of the structure is a 2.5x4.5 meter addition with a shed roof. The addition is constructed of a variety of materials, including pressed particle board, plywood, and horizontal 1x10 boards. The addition is open on the south elevation. The feature is less than fifty years old and does not maintain historic association.

Historical Development

Reuben Stredwick was the first individual to own the land surrounding the site. Stredwick arrived in the area as a homesteader in 1884. He acquired the patent to his homestead on October 11, 1889. His family remained in possession of the homestead until 1948, when Alfred Stredwick sold it to the MacGregor family. Don MacGregor, one of the MacGregors who bought the property from Alfred Stredwick, is the current owner.^{3*} The site consists of three features that were

^{3*}U.S. to Reuben Stredwick, Homestead Certificate 1573, DB A, p. 591; Reuben and Ellen Stredwick to Alfred Stredwick, (continued...)

apparently moved onto the land. There is very little information in the historic records regarding this site.

Evaluation

The site lacks integrity. The structures have not been maintained and it is possible that all of the structures on the site have either been added recently or were moved onto the site within the last twenty years. The site does not meet the eligibility requirements for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

3.16 Site 32WD55 (HRA 1130)

Site Description

The site is located on the south bank of the Souris River (Figure 76). The view from the site is obscured by deciduous trees on the west, north, and east, but the view is open for over one hundred meters on the south. There are seven features on the site, consisting of a residence, a log cabin, a barn, a garage, a granary, a storage building, and an outhouse (Figure 77). Most of the features are in good condition but they have been altered significantly.

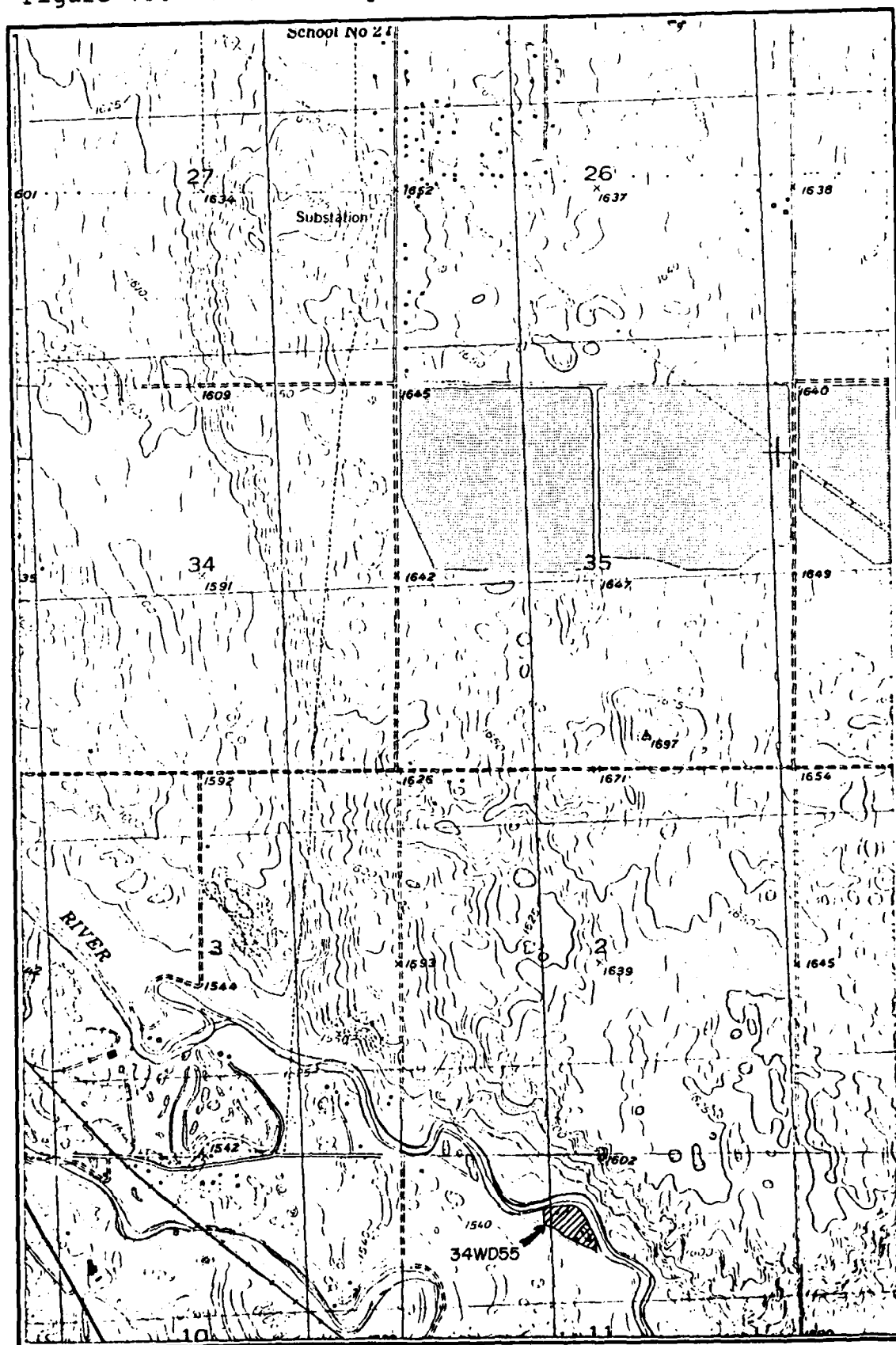
Feature 1 is a one story, gable-roofed, log cabin on a concrete foundation (Figure 78). The feature is said to be more than one hundred years old. It has dovetail notching, eight-log-high walls, and wood roof shingles. There is a single, narrow, leaded glass window on the east elevation. The feature has a single-entry doorway and a three-lite fixed window on the south elevation. The window on the south elevation has been added since the cabin was moved from its original location north of Feature 5. Both windows are recent and the roof line also has been altered. The cabin measures 4x4.75 meters and is in good condition. The feature has been extensively altered and no longer maintains integrity of association.

Feature 2 is a two story, wood frame, gable-roofed residence on a concrete foundation (Figure 79). Roofing material is asphalt shingles. The building has a dormer on the south and north sides of the roof. There is a one story, hip-roofed

*(...continued)

September 30, 1902, DB 4, p. 227; Alfred Stredwick to Matilda Stredwick, April 6, 1933, DB 136, p. 119; Matilda and Alfred Stredwick to Alfred Stredwick, June 6, 1933, DB 137, p. 301; Alfred Stredwick to Thomas, John, and Don MacGregor, May 26, 1948, DB 185, p. 639; Thomas MacGregor to John and Don MacGregor, June 3, 1948, DB 187, p. 64; John MacGregor to Don MacGregor, Jan. 2, 1962, DB 262, p. 531, Ward County Clerk and Recorder's Office, Ward County Courthouse, Minot, North Dakota (hereafter cited as Ward County Clerk and Recorder's Office).

Figure 76. Location map of 32WD55 (HRA 1130).



U.S.G.S. 7 1/2 min. Quad. Surrey, N.D.

Sec. 11 Township 154N Range 82W

County Ward

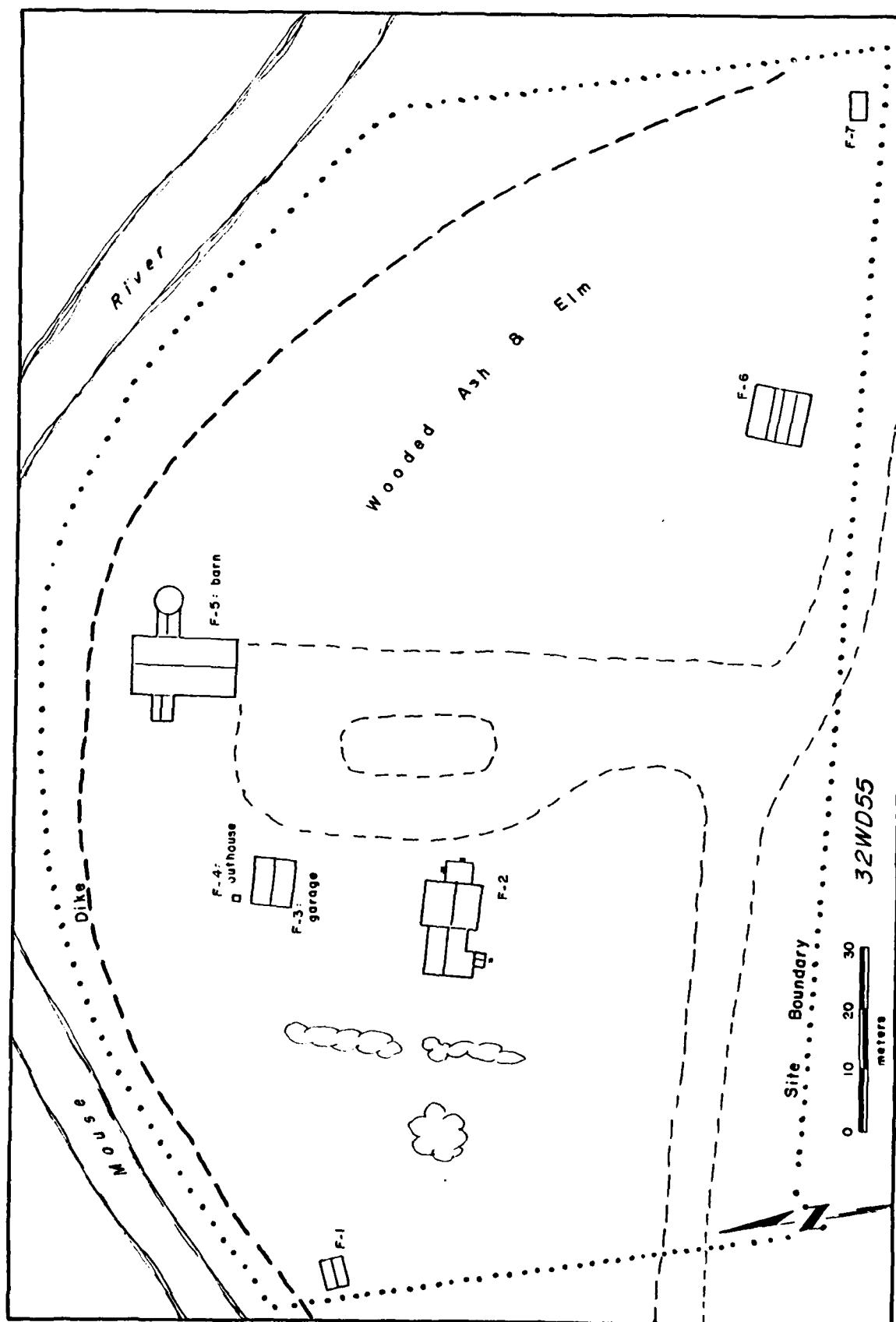


Figure 77. Plan map of 32WD55 (HRA 1130).



Figure 78. Looking northwest at Feature 1 of 32WD55 (HRA 1130).



Figure 79. Looking southwest at Feature 2 of 32WD55 (HRA 1130).

addition and a wooden deck on the east elevation. The addition has aluminum siding. The south elevation of Feature 2 has three 3/1 double-hung windows and a single-entry door that opens into a 1x1 meter porch. The dormer has four 3/1 double-hung windows with aluminum storms. The south elevation of the addition has two two-lite Anderson windows. The west elevation of Feature 2 has one 3/1 double-hung window with an aluminum storm on the upper story, and two 3/1 double-hung windows with aluminum storms on the first floor. The north elevation has two 3/1 double-hung windows with aluminum storms and one single-entry door on the first level. The dormer has two 3/1 double-hung windows with aluminum storms. The north elevation of the addition has a 2/1-lite and a 1/1-lite Anderson window. The east elevation of the addition has two two-lite Anderson windows and a single-entry doorway inset into the east elevation. The feature has been extensively altered and no longer maintains integrity of association.

Feature 3 is a one story, gable-roofed, frame garage on a concrete pad. The siding is 1x4 clapboard and the roofing material is asphalt shingles. There is a single-entry door and a 1/4 double-hung window on the south elevation. There are two single-car garage door openings on the east. There are two 1/1 double-hung windows on the north. The feature is not architecturally significant. Extensive deterioration of other features surrounding this building has compromised its integrity of association.

Feature 4 is a shed-roofed, frame outhouse with tongue and groove siding. There is a single-entry door on the north. The feature is not architecturally significant. Extensive deterioration of other features surrounding this building has compromised its integrity of association.

Feature 5 is a two and one-half story, gothic-roofed, frame barn on a concrete pad (Figure 80). The north elevation has three four-lite fixed windows in the upper floor, one hay loading door on the second floor, and a wide vehicle access opening with sliding wooden doors. The west elevation has one single-lite fixed window and one six-lite fixed window on the northwest end. There is a six-lite window with a 3/4 wooden door above it on the addition to the west elevation. There are a door and a six-lite window on the south elevation of the addition. There are five six-lite fixed-pane windows on the ground floor of the west elevation of the main structure. The south elevation has a large opening with a hinged door in the hay mow. There are two four-lite fixed-pane windows on either side of this door. There is one hay loading door on the second floor. There are two six-lite fixed-pane windows on the first level. There is also a wide vehicle access opening with sliding wooden doors. The east elevation has seven six-lite fixed-pane windows and one single-entry door. The walls of the barn are constructed of ceramic tile bricks on the first floor with horizontal tongue and groove milled lumber on the second and third floor of the north and



Figure 80. Looking northeast at Feature 5 of 32WD55 (HRA 1130).

south elevations. Roofing material is wood shingles on the main barn, asbestos shingles on the single story addition on the west elevation and wood shingles on the single story addition that connects the three story silage bin to the barn. The three story silage bin is circular, constructed of ceramic tile, and has cable wraps at one-foot intervals. The roof is corrugated metal. The building that connects the barn and silage bin is a one story frame, gable-roofed structure with 1x4 tongue and groove siding. The addition on the west is one story. It is constructed of the same tile bricks as the barn and has the same roof style. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. Mr. Swenson said the barn was built in the 1920s, but he was unable to date any of the additions. The feature has been extensively altered and no longer maintains integrity of association.

Feature 6 is a one and one-half story, gable-roofed granary measuring 8.25x9 meters, with 1x4 shiplap siding (Figure 81). There are full-length, shed-roofed additions on both the north and south elevations. There are sliding doors on both the northwest and southeast ends. There is a grain door on the lower south elevation and two grain doors on the lower north elevation. The foundation consists of a long concrete pad through the center of the structure and the north and south grain storage areas are supported by long concrete beams. The roofing material is wood shingles. The feature was moved onto the site and therefore lacks integrity of association.



Figure 81. Looking southeast at Feature 6 of 32WD55 (HRA 1130).

Feature 7 is a one story, frame, storage building with a shed roof covered with wood shingles. Siding is 1x4 horizontal milled lumber. There is no foundation. The feature measures 2.25x4.5 meters. There are three windowless openings on the south elevation and one single-entry doorway on the west elevation. The feature is in very poor condition. The lack of maintenance has resulted in deterioration of the building, thus compromising its integrity.

Historical Development

The site was originally settled in 1884-1885 by Stark O'Monger (a.k.a. Monger), who received the patent to his homestead on November 29, 1890. Feature 1, a one story log structure, may be associated with O'Monger's tenure on the land. However, because later owners moved and altered the feature, its historical integrity and integrity of association have been compromised.''

''U.S. To Stark O'Monger, Homestead Certificate 1695, DB B, p. 496, Ward County Clerk and Recorder's Office; Interview with C.A.R. Swenson, July 12, 1988, near Minot, North Dakota.

In 1906, O'Monger sold his homestead to the Ehr family, who retained possession for 70 years. The Ehr family constructed the original barn (F-5) in the 1920s. Because of subsequent alterations and additions, the feature's integrity of association has been compromised. The current owner, C.A.R. Swenson, purchased the site in 1976.⁴⁰

Evaluation

Many of the features at the site have been altered. The owners have added aluminum siding to the residence (F-2), the log cabin (F-1) has been moved from its original location behind the barn (F-5), and the owners have added a picture window to this feature. The alterations to the features at the site have destroyed their integrity of association. None of the features are architecturally significant and the site is not associated with a prominent individual. The site does not meet the eligibility requirements for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

3.17 Site 32WD56 (HRA 1421)

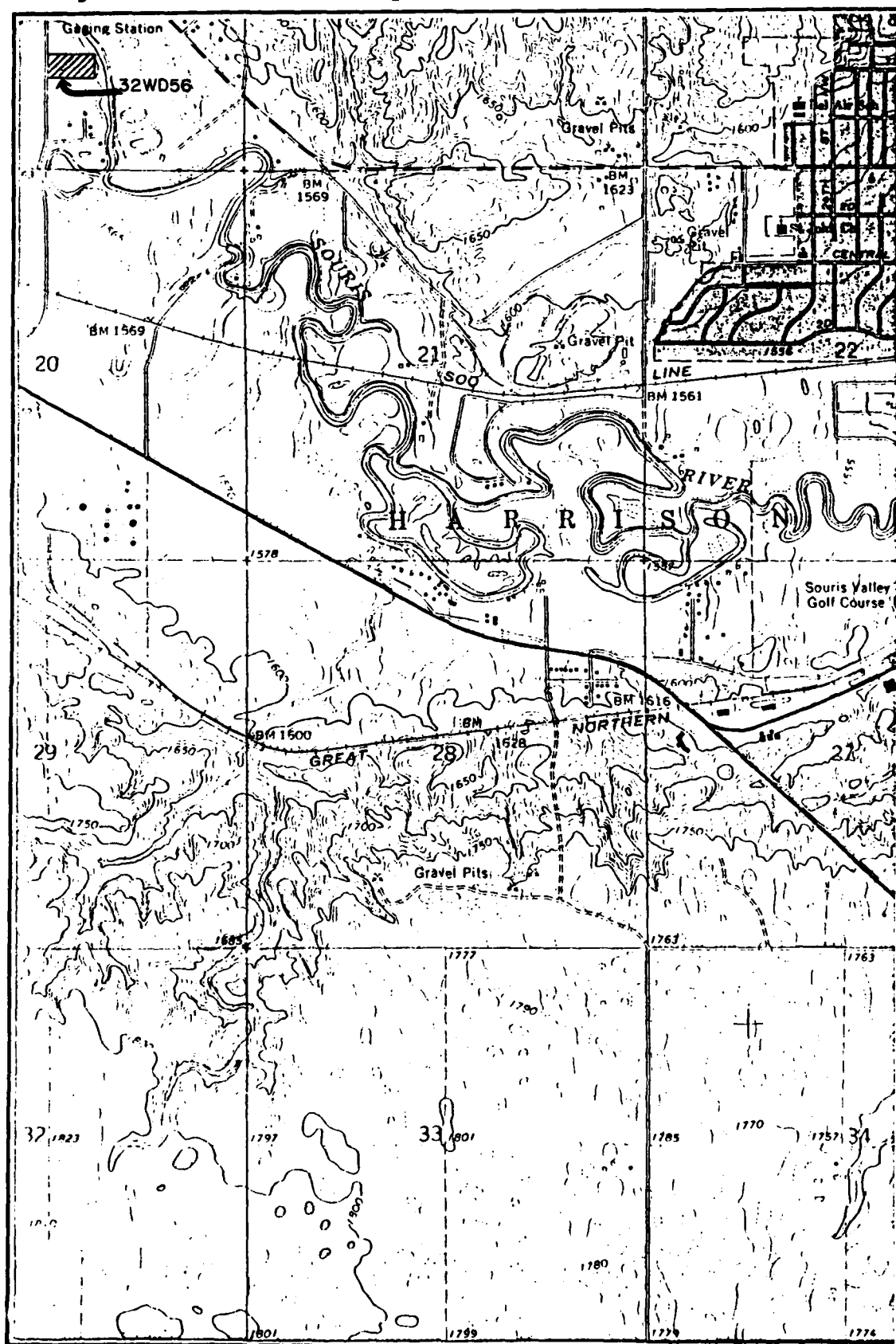
Site Description

The site is located on the south bank of the Souris River, on the outskirts of Minot, North Dakota. The features are all located on a low bench within fifty meters of the river (Figure 82). The site consists of five features and four structures (Figure 83). The features include a log cabin, garage, trailer house, privy, and a metal storage shed. The structures are a concrete grill, monument, flag pole, and a water pump.

Feature 1 is a gable-roofed log cabin with a porch overhang on the southwest elevation (Figure 84). The roof is supported by five purlins. The roofing material is asphalt shingles. The exterior walls are dovetail-notched logs, nine courses high. The foundation is concrete. There are three boarded-over windows on the southeastern elevation. A cobblestone chimney and two boarded-over windows are located on the northwestern elevation of the feature. There are two boarded-over windows on the northeastern elevation and a single-entry doorway and two

⁴⁰Stark and Janet Monger to Ferdinand F. Ehr, April 12, 1906, DB 15, p. 40; Ferdinand Ehr to Peter Ehr, May 6, 1917, DB 94, p. 400; Peter and Francis Ehr to Robert E. Ehr, October 1, 1917, DB 97, p. 615; John and Catherine Ehr to Ida F. Ehr, June 2, 1941, DB 155, p. 409; Ida F. Ehr (Estate) to Everett Ehr and Harry Baker, May 14, 1979, Document No. 578266 (microfiche); and Everett Ehr and Harry Baker to C.A.R. Swenson, May 14, 1976, Miscellaneous Book 233, pp. 249, 250, Ward County Clerk and Recorder's Office; Interview with C.A.R. Swenson, July 12, 1988, near Minot, North Dakota.

Figure 82. Location map of 32WD56 (HRA 1421).



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U.S.G.S. 7 1/2 min. Quad. Minot, N.D.

Sec. 17 Township 155N Range 83W

County Ward

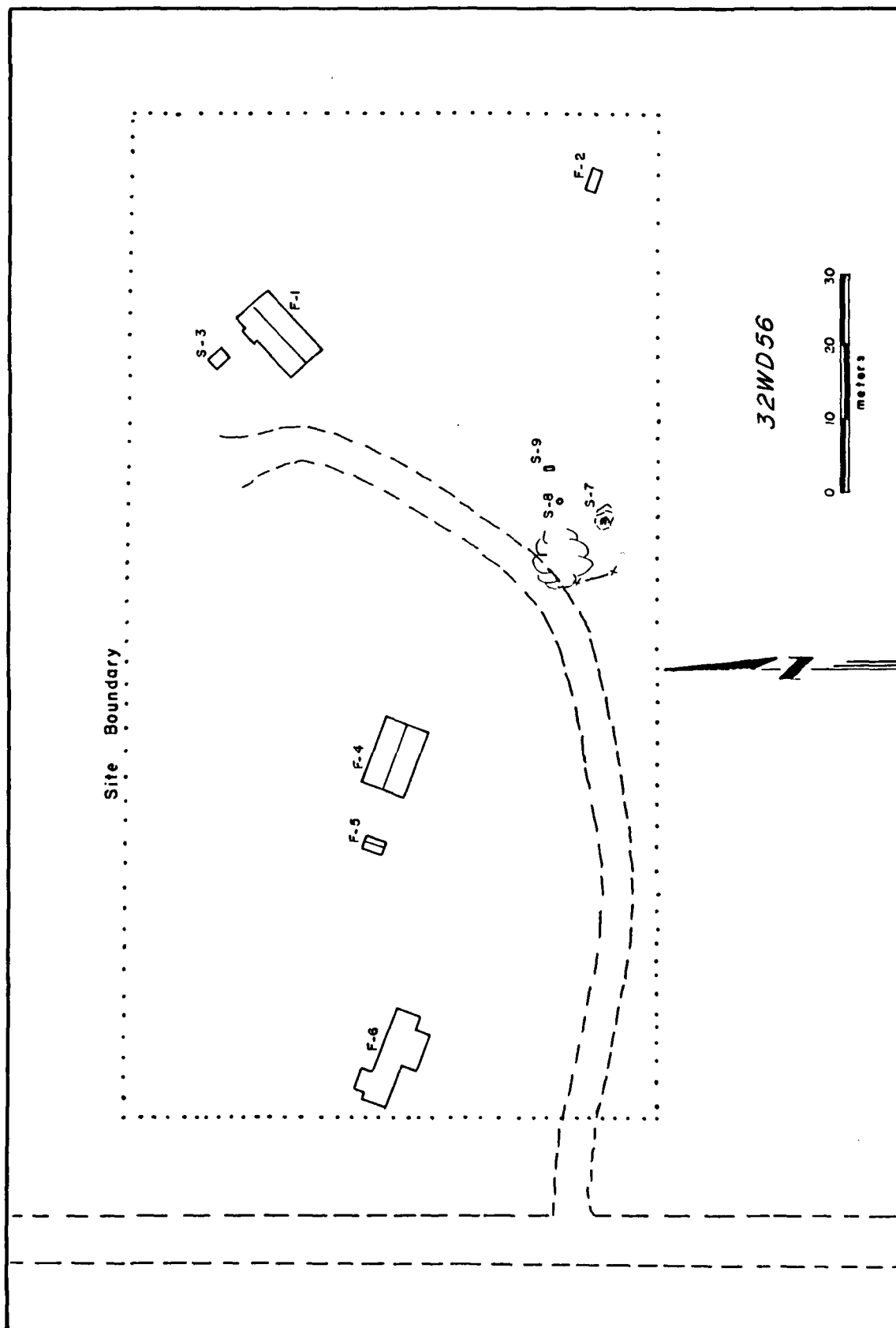


Figure 83. Plan map of 32WD56 (HRA 1421).



Figure 84. Looking northeast at Feature 1 of 32WD56 (HRA 1421).

boarded-over windows on the southwestern elevation. Although the feature was apparently moved onto the property, it has probably been a part of the camp since the camp's dedication in 1930. The feature is in good condition. The addition of other features that are less than fifty years old has compromised the integrity of this feature.

Feature 2 is a frame outhouse with a shed roof. The roofing material is rolled asphalt. The exterior siding is comprised of 1x4 boards. The foundation is concrete. There are two single-entry doors, one on the west elevation and one on the east elevation. The feature is in good condition. The feature is less than fifty years old and does not maintain historic association.

Structure 3 is U-shaped concrete outdoor grill. The structure is in good condition. The structure is less than fifty years old and does not maintain historic association.

Feature 4 is a one story frame, garage with an east/west-oriented gable roof. The roofing material is asphalt shingles. The exterior siding on the southwestern elevation is vertical tongue and groove paneling. The exterior siding on the remainder of the feature is horizontal board siding. The feature rests on a cinder block foundation and a concrete slab. There is a single-entry door and a single vehicle entry door on the

southwestern elevation of the feature. There is a double six-lite window on the southeastern elevation. There are two boarded-over windows on the northeastern elevation. The feature is less than fifteen years old and it is in good condition. Because the feature is less than fifty years old, it does not maintain historic association.

Feature 5 is a small, aluminum, tool or storage shed. The roofing material and siding is aluminum. The feature is in good condition. The feature is less than fifty years old and does not maintain historic association.

Feature 6 is a single-wide trailer with a shed-roofed addition on the south elevation. The roofing material and siding are aluminum. It is in fair condition. The feature is less than fifty years old and does not maintain historic association.

Structure 7 is a large granite monument with a plaque reading: "This Camp Site Presented to the Boy Scouts of America by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, and the Order of Railway Conductors of Minot, North Dakota, September 4, 1930." It is in excellent condition. The feature is not architecturally significant. Also, the addition of other features at the site that are less than fifty years old has compromised the integrity of this structure.

Structure 8 is flag pole in good condition. The structure is not architecturally significant and the presence of a number of recent additions to the site has compromised the integrity of this structure.

Structure 9 is a water pump in good condition. The structure is less than fifty years old and does not maintain historic association.

Historical Development

Site 32WD56 (HRA 1421) was patented to homesteader Peter Kvistad (a.k.a. Questad) on December 15, 1893. Kvistad arrived in the area in 1888. He and his family remained on the homestead for at least twenty years, after which the Andersons and, soon after, the Lintons acquired the property.⁴¹ Numerous individuals owned the land during the 1920s. In 1930, the Martinson family conveyed part of the property to the Minot Area Council of the

⁴¹U.S. to Peter Kvistad, Homestead Certificate 23, DB A, p. 21; DB 70, p. 549; and DB 97, p. 469, Ward County Clerk and Recorder's Office.

Boy Scouts of America.⁴² The area acquired by the Boy Scouts was not a part of the Kvistad's homestead site. No buildings currently located at the camp were associated with the homestead. A plaque at the site indicates that the acquisition by the Boy Scouts was the result of the efforts of Minot-based, union railroad workers (see description of Structure 7 for plaque text).

Evaluation

The primary feature on the site is a log cabin that was probably moved onto the site. All of the other features have been added since the 1960s. The monument (S-7), flag pole (S-8), and the water pump (S-9) have probably been on the site since its establishment in 1930. The site lacks integrity of association due to the addition of most of the features. Although it is associated with a nationally recognized youth group, these additions to the site have compromised the site's integrity of association. The site does not meet the eligibility requirements for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

⁴²The references for the deed transactions are located in the following deed books; DB 107, pp. 168-169; DB 112, p. 576; DB 128, p. 370; DB 137, pp. 214, 615; DB 303, p. 479, Ward County Clerk and Recorder's Office.

4.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

HRA recorded and researched the history of seventeen historic sites during the completion of the current project. All of the sites are located within the floodplain of the Souris River, and local county records indicate that virtually all of the parcels surrounding the sites were homesteaded in the 1880s. However, HRA located features that were representative of this early homestead period at only four of the seventeen sites 32MH43, 32MH34, 32MH35, and 32MH39 (HRA 430, HRA 451, HRA 454, and HRA 485). In addition, at each of these four sites only one building could be considered representative of that period. The remaining features at these four sites, and all of the features at the other thirteen sites, were from a later period of settlement.

The seventeen sites that HRA surveyed did not provide a large enough sample to determine any conclusive patterns regarding settlement in the region. In addition, in order to accurately assess settlement patterns or to arrive at any accurate conclusions, it would be necessary to survey additional sites along the river, as well as sites in areas away from the river.

The historic integrity of the sites surveyed by HRA has been compromised due to a number of factors, including:

- (1) the addition of new features to the site that do not meet the age criteria for listing on the National Register of Historic Places;
- (2) the deterioration of features at the site due to lack of maintenance;
- (3) the addition to the site of buildings that, although old, were constructed elsewhere and therefore lack integrity of association;
- (4) the addition or alteration to an original structure that has altered the structure's integrity;
- (5) the lack of architectural significance of a structure; and
- (6) the lack of association with a prominent individual or events of local, regional, or national significance.

In the case of the latter factor, the only site that potentially met the criterion for association with a prominent individual was 32MH36 (HRA 320), the Eaton Ranch. However, the structural alterations of and the additions to the property have compromised the integrity of the site.

None of the sites that HRA surveyed meet the eligibility requirements for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. HRA recommends that no further work be conducted on these sites. However, HRA does recommend that the Corps review the proposed impact area to ensure that there are no additional, potentially historic, cultural resources that have not been evaluated, in order to determine whether additional surveys need to be conducted.

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APPENDIX A
SCOPE OF WORK

SCOPE OF WORK
HISTORIC STANDING STRUCTURE INVESTIGATION
OF THE SOURIS RIVER BASIN PROJECT
RURAL IMPROVEMENTS

1.00 INTRODUCTION

1.01 The Contractor will undertake an historic standing structure investigation of the proposed Souris River Basin Project rural improvements.

1.02 This survey partially fulfills the obligations of the Corps of Engineers (Corps) regarding cultural resources, as set forth in the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law [PL] 89-665), as amended; the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (PL 91-190); Executive Order (EO) 11593 for the "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" (Federal Register, May 13, 1971); the Archaeological and Historical Preservation Act of 1974 (PL 93-291); the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation "Regulations for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties" (36 CFR, Part 800); and the applicable Corps regulations (ER 1105-2-50).

1.03 The laws listed above establish the importance of Federal leadership, through the various responsible agencies, in locating and preserving cultural resources within project areas. Specific steps to comply with these laws, particularly as directed in PL 93-291 and EO 11593, are being taken by the Corps "... to assure that Federal plans and programs contribute to the preservation and enhancement of non-federally owned sites, structures, and objects of historical, architectural, or archaeological significance." A part of that responsibility is to locate, inventory, and nominate to the Secretary of the Interior all such sites in the project area that appear to qualify for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

1.04 EO 11593 and the 1980 amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act further direct Federal agencies "... to assure that any federally owned property that might qualify for nomination is not inadvertently transferred, sold, demolished or substantially altered." In addition, the Corps is directed to administer its policies, plans, and programs so that federally and non-federally owned sites, structures, and objects of historical, architectural, or archaeological significance are preserved and maintained for the inspiration and benefit of the people.

1.05 This cultural resources survey will serve several functions. The report will be a planning tool to aid the Corps in meeting its obligations to preserve and protect our cultural heritage. It will be a comprehensive, scholarly document that not only fulfills federally mandated legal requirements but also serves as a scientific reference for future professional studies. It will identify resources that may require additional investigations. Thus, the report must be analytical, not just descriptive.

2.00 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.01 The authorized Souris River Basin project is a flood control project for urban and rural reaches of the Souris River in North Dakota. The project involves flood control features in both the United States and Saskatchewan, Canada.

2.02 Features in Canada include the construction of two reservoirs for flood storage, the Alameda and Rafferty reservoirs, and the operation of a diversion between the Rafferty reservoir and the United States/Canadian border.

2.03 Features in the United States include modification of the gated outlet structure at the existing Lake Darling Dam; mitigation of project-related impacts to U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service lands; mitigation of project-related impacts to farmsteads upstream and downstream of Lake Darling; and a water control plan for the safe release of water downstream. The overall project also includes flood control levees at Velva, North Dakota, and channel modifications at Minot. Construction of these last two project features has already been completed.

2.04 Cultural resources surveys have been conducted for the majority of the project features discussed above. In addition, Saskatchewan has conducted cultural resources investigations of the proposed Alameda and Rafferty reservoirs in Canada.

2.05 The portion of the overall project included in this survey contract is that part related to the mitigation of project-related impacts to farmsteads upstream and downstream of Lake Darling. Proposed measures to mitigate damages to farmsteads includes raising access roads, constructing ring levees around primary farm residences, raising primary farm residences, and the acquisition of primary farm residences. Farm outbuildings will not be protected under the project. The purpose of the mitigation is to alleviate damages associated with increased discharges from the Canadian Dams. It will not protect the farmsteads from existing flood events.

2.06 The farmsteads to be included under this contract are shown on the attached maps. Twenty-two structures will need to be examined. Of these, one structure (farmstead number 420) will have a ring levee constructed around it, eight structures will be floodproofed (farmstead numbers 31, 320, 430, 580, 630, 1090, 1130, and 1421), and thirteen structures will be acquired (farmstead numbers 121, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 232, 451, 452, 454, 475, 485 and 525).

2.07 Please note that this survey contract deals only with historic standing structures. Archaeological surveys of affected farmsteads will be undertaken by a qualified archaeologist.

3.00 DEFINITIONS

3.01 **Cultural Resources** include any building, site, district, structure, object, data, or other material relating to the history, architecture, archaeology, or culture of an area.

3.02 **An Historic Standing Structure Investigation** is an intensive, on-the-ground and archival investigation of an area sufficient to determine the number, extent and type of resources present and their relationship to project features. It will provide (1) data adequate to assess the historic nature of the sites present; (2) recommendations for additional investigation of those resources that may be potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places; and (3) detailed time and cost estimates for Phase II investigations.

3.03 **A Phase II Investigation** is the intensive investigation of a resource that may provide important cultural or scientific information. This investigation will result in (1) information adequate to determine whether the resource is eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places; (2) a mitigation plan for any eligible resources that will undergo a direct or indirect impact; and (3) detailed time and cost estimates for mitigation.

4.00 SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS

4.01 The Contractor will undertake an historic standing structure investigation of 22 farmsteads as described in paragraphs 2.06 and 3.02 above.

5.00 PERFORMANCE SPECIFICATIONS

5.01 The Contractor's work will be subject to the supervision, review, and approval of the Contracting Officer's representative.

5.02 The Contractor will employ a systematic, interdisciplinary approach in conducting the study, using techniques and methods that represent the current state of knowledge for the appropriate disciplines. The Contractor will provide specialized knowledge and skills as needed, including expertise in North Dakota history.

5.03 The Contractor will provide all materials and equipment necessary to perform the required services expeditiously.

5.04 Field methodologies and techniques will be coordinated with the Contracting Officer's representative prior to the commencement of work. The requirements listed in this scope of work are to be considered the minimal professional standards acceptable to the Government in the conduct of this contract. Any deviation from these standards must be adequately justified and described in the Contractor's report. Inadequate justification may require you to conduct additional work to meet minimal standards.

5.05 The Contractor's investigation will be sufficient to determine the number, type and extent of any historic resources that may be present.

5.06 The Contractor will recommend any Phase II investigations that are warranted, including time and cost estimates.

5.07 If it becomes necessary in the performance of the work and services, the Contractor will, at no cost to the Government, secure the rights of ingress and egress on properties not owned or controlled by the Government. The Contractor will secure the consent of the owner, or the owner's representative or agent, in writing prior to effecting entry on such property. If requested, a letter of introduction signed by the District Engineer can be provided to explain the project purposes and request the cooperation of landowners. Where a landowner denies permission, the Contractor must immediately notify the Contracting Officer's representative and describe the extent of the property to be excluded from the survey.

5.08 State site forms will be prepared for all sites discovered during the survey, and records on previously reported sites will be updated. Data should be included on the present condition of each site. The Contractor will also submit all site forms and updates to the appropriate State agency.

5.09 The Contractor must keep standard records that include research notes and maps, site survey forms, references, and photographs.

6.00 GENERAL REPORT REQUIREMENTS

6.01 The Contractor will submit the following documents, described in this section and Section 7.00: a field report, a draft contract report, and a final contract report.

6.02 The Contractor's field report will be a brief summary of the nature, extent, and results of the investigation conducted. It may be in the form of a letter to the Contracting Officer's representative.

6.03 The draft contract report will detail the approach, methods, and results of the investigation, and make recommendations for further work. It will be submitted to the Contracting Officer's representative, who will review it and forward it to other appropriate agencies and professionals for review. Comments will be returned to the Contractor, who will make the required revisions and submit the final contract report.

6.04 The Contractor's draft and final reports will include the following sections as appropriate to the study. The length of each section depends on the level of detail required of the study and the amount of information available. The reports should be as concise as possible, yet provide all the information needed for evaluating and managing the project and for future reference.

a. **Title page:** The title page will provide the following information: the type of study; the types of cultural resources assessed (archaeological, historical, and architectural); the project name and location (county and State); the date of the report; the Contractor's name; the contract number; the name of the author(s) and/or Principal Investigator; the signature of the Principal Investigator; and the agency for which the report is being prepared.

b. **Management summary:** This section will provide a **concise** summary of the study, containing all the information needed for management of the project. This information will include the reason the work was undertaken, who the sponsor was, a brief summary of the scope of work and budget, a summary of the investigation, the limitations of the study, the results, the significance of the results, recommendations for further work, and the repository for any records.

c. **Table of contents**

d. **List of figures**

e. **List of plates**

f. **Introduction:** This section will identify the sponsors (Corps of Engineers) and their reason for the study and present an overview of the study with each site located on USGS quad maps. It will also define the location and boundaries of the study area (using regional and area-specific maps); define the study area within its regional context; reference the scope of work; identify the institution that did the work and the number of people and person-days/hours involved; give the dates when the various phases of the work were completed; and provide a brief outline of the report and an overview of its major goals.

g. **Previous historical studies:** This section will concisely summarize and evaluate previous historical research in the study area including the researchers, dates, extent, adequacy, and results of past work.

h. **Theoretical and methodological overview:** This section will state the goals of the sponsor and the researcher, the theoretical and methodological orientation of the study, and the research strategies that were applied to achieve the goals.

i. **Research methods:** This section will describe all research methods, techniques, and strategies and the reasons for using them.

j. **Results:** This section will describe the cultural resources found during the study. It will minimally include each site's description; its location (USGS quad, legal description, elevation, and address if appropriate); the types of sites encountered; its current condition; the direct and indirect impacts of the project upon it; and any additional interpretations.

k. **Evaluation and conclusions:** This section will formulate conclusions about the resources found; their relationships to other sites in the area; and their possible importance in terms of local and regional history. It will also relate the results of the study to the stated goals; identify any changes in the goals; assess the reliability of the analysis; and discuss the potential of and goals for future research.

l. **Recommendations:** This section will recommend any further work deemed necessary. It will summarize the Phase II evaluation measures needed to determine whether specific resources are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, as well as a time and cost estimate for this work. It will also describe any areas that were inaccessible, and recommend future treatment of them. If the Contractor concludes that no further work is needed at any site, the evidence and reasoning supporting this recommendation will be presented.

m. **References:** This section will provide bibliographic references in a professionally recognized format for every publication cited in the report. References not cited in the report may be listed in a separate "Additional References" section.

n. **Appendix:** This section will include the Scope of Work, resumes of project personnel, copies of all correspondence relating to the study, and any other pertinent information referenced in the text.

o. **Figures:** The location of all sites and other features discussed in the text will be shown on a legibly photocopied USGS map bound into the report. Other figures and/or tables should also be used as appropriate.

6.05 A cover letter submitted with the final contract report will include the project budget.

6.06 The Contractor will submit to the Contracting Officer's representative the negatives for all photographs that appear in the final report.

7.00 REPORT FORMATS

7.01 There are no specific format requirements for the field report. A letter report is usually sufficient.

7.02 Formats for both the draft and final contract reports are as follows:

a. The Contractor will present information in whatever textual, tabular, or graphic forms are most effective for communicating it.

b. The draft and final reports will be divided into easily discernible chapters, with appropriate page separations and headings.

c. The report text will be typed, single-spaced (the draft report should be space-and-one-half or double-spaced), on good quality bond paper, 8.5 inches by 11.0 inches, with 1.5-inch binding and bottom margins and 1-

inch too and outer margins, and may be printed on both sides of the paper. All pages will be numbered consecutively, including plates, figures, tables, and appendixes.

d. All illustrations and photographs must be clear, legible, self-explanatory, and of sufficiently high quality to be reproduced easily by standard xerographic equipment, and will have margins as defined above. All maps must be labeled with a caption/description, a north arrow, township and range, map size and dates, and map source (e.g., the USGS quad name or published source). It is preferred that original photographs be used rather than xerox prints to insure quality.

8.00 MATERIALS PROVIDED

8.01 The Contracting Officer's representative will furnish the Contractor with access to any publications, records, maps, or photographs that are on file at the St. Paul District headquarters that are appropriate to the study being undertaken.

9.00 SUBMITTALS

9.01 The field work completion date for this project will be . The Contractor will contact the Contracting Officer's representative at least 7 days before the field work begins to discuss the work schedule and plans.

9.02 The Contractor will submit reports according to the following schedules:

a. **Field report:** A brief letter report summarizing the research and its results will be submitted to the Corps of Engineers within 10 working days of the completion of research.

b. **Draft contract report:** Seven copies of the draft contract report will be submitted no later than 60 days after completion of the work. The draft contract report will be reviewed by the Corps of Engineers, the State Historic Preservation Officer, the National Park Service, and other professionals selected by the Corps of Engineers. The draft contract report will be submitted according to the report and contract specifications outlined in this scope of work.

c. **Final contract report:** The original and 15 copies of the final report will be submitted 60 days after the Contractor receives the Corps of Engineers comments on the draft report. The final report will incorporate all the comments made on the draft report.

10.00 CONDITIONS

10.01 Failure of the Contractor to fulfill the requirements of this Scope of Work will result in rejection of the Contractor's report and/or termination of the contract.

10.02 Neither the Contractor nor his representative shall release any sketch, photograph, report, or other materials of any nature obtained or prepared under the contract without specific written approval of the Contracting Officer's representative prior to the acceptance of the final report by the Government.

10.03 Site locations and other site and contract information will not be released to the public or any other agency or entity without specific permission of the Contracting Officer's representative.

10.04 All materials, documents, collections, notes, forms, maps, etc., that have been produced or acquired in any manner for use in the completion of this contract shall be made available to the Contracting Officer's representative upon request.

10.05 Principal investigators will be responsible for the validity of material presented in their reports. In the event of controversy or court challenge, the principal investigator(s) will be placed under separate contract to testify on behalf of the Government in support of the findings presented in their reports.

11.00 METHOD OF PAYMENT

11.01 The Contractor will make periodic requests for payment based on the amount of work completed on the contract. A 10-percent retained percentage may be withheld from each partial payment. Final payment, including any retained percentage, will be made to the Contractor upon approval of the final report by the Contracting Officer's representative.

APPENDIX B
LANDOWNER PERMISSION FORMS

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Historical Research Associates (HRA), of Missoula, Montana
has my permission to photograph and record all of the buildings
identified by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers as site

81 .

Signed: Elizabeth Hanretty
Landowner

Signed: _____
Owner's Representative

Dated: 7/15/80

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Historical Research Associates (HRA), of Missoula, Montana
has my permission to photograph and record all of the buildings
identified by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers as site

12' .

Signed: Allen Thompson
Landowner

Signed: _____
Owner's Representative

Dated: 7/15/88

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Historical Research Associates (HRA), of Missoula, Montana
has my permission to photograph and record all of the buildings
identified by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers as site

195 - 199 .

Signed: _____
Landowner

Signed: Charles Ingstad
Owner's Representative

Dated: 7/14/88

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Historical Research Associates (HRA), of Missoula, Montana
has my permission to photograph and record all of the buildings
identified by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers as site

232 .

Signed: Conrad Swenson
Landowner

Signed: _____
Owner's Representative

Dated: 7/14/88

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Historical Research Associates (HRA), of Missoula, Montana
has my permission to photograph and record all of the buildings
identified by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers as site

320 .

Signed: _____

Mary Zito
Landowner

Signed: _____

Owner's Representative

Dated: _____

7/14/88

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Historical Research Associates (HRA), of Missoula, Montana
has my permission to photograph and record all of the buildings
identified by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers as site

420 .

Signed: _____
Landowner

Signed: Gordon K. Hager
Owner's Representative

Dated: 7/15/88

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Historical Research Associates (HRA), of Missoula, Montana
has my permission to photograph and record all of the buildings
identified by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers as site
430 .

Signed: L
Landowner

Signed: Roy Miller
Owner's Representative

Dated: 7/14/88

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Historical Research Associates (HRA), of Missoula, Montana
has my permission to photograph and record all of the buildings
identified by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers as site

451 .

Signed: Joepel Anne Espeseth
Landowner

Signed: _____
Owner's Representative

Dated: 7/13/88

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Historical Research Associates (HRA), of Missoula, Montana
has my permission to photograph and record all of the buildings
identified by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers as site

452/475 .

Signed: _____
Landowner

Signed: Neil J. Klein
Owner's Representative

Dated: 8/13/88

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Historical Research Associates (HRA), of Missoula, Montana
has my permission to photograph and record all of the buildings
identified by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers as site

454 .

Signed: Myron C Esparth
Landowner

Signed: _____
Owner's Representative

Dated: 7/16/88

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Historical Research Associates (HRA), of Missoula, Montana
has my permission to photograph and record all of the buildings
identified by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers as site

452/475 .

Signed: _____
Landowner

Signed: Neil J. Klein
Owner's Representative

Dated: 8/13/88

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Historical Research Associates (HRA), of Missoula, Montana
has my permission to photograph and record all of the buildings
identified by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers as site

485 .

Signed: Arne Garnaas
Landowner

Signed: _____
Owner's Representative

Dated: 7/14/88

2-83
Garnas
1844 Beutfield

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Historical Research Associates (HRA), of Missoula, Montana
has my permission to photograph and record all of the buildings
identified by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers as site

525 .

Signed: Jo Ashley
Landowner

Signed: _____
Owner's Representative

Dated: 7/13/88

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Historical Research Associates (HRA), of Missoula, Montana
has my permission to photograph and record all of the buildings
identified by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers as site

580 .

Signed: *Dorald Flouse*
Landowner

Signed: _____
Owner's Representative

Dated: 7-12-88

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Historical Research Associates (HRA), of Missoula, Montana
has my permission to photograph and record all of the buildings
identified by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers as site

1090 .

Signed: _____
Landowner

Signed: Ron Logan (Kenter)
Owner's Representative

Dated: 7/12/1988

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Historical Research Associates (HRA), of Missoula, Montana
has my permission to photograph and record all of the buildings
identified by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers as site

1130 .

Signed: Gwen Svenson
Landowner

Signed: _____
Owner's Representative

Dated: 7/12/88

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Historical Research Associates (HRA), of Missoula, Montana
has my permission to photograph and record all of the buildings
identified by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers as site

1421 .

Signed: _____
Landowner

Signed: Clinton Sheffield SDE
Owner's Representative

Dated: 7/12/88